

ALCOHOL SUPPLY
TO BE LIMITED
TO TRADE NEEDS

Mr. Doran Says Government
to Control Production
After Jan. 1

WILL CHECK BOOTLEG
ACTIVITIES AT SOURCE

Commissioner Feels Move Will
Benefit Manufacturers—
Has Their Co-operation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—For the first time in prohibition enforcement the Government will regulate the amount of industrial alcohol manufactured throughout the country, beginning in the new year, Dr. James M. Doran, Commissioner of Prohibition, has announced.

Legal opinion on the validity of this step has been obtained from the Attorney-General's office, and Mrs. Mabel Walker Wilebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of prohibition is declared to be enthusiastically co-operating with it. Hitherto regulatory measures in the control of industrial alcohol have been confined merely to sale; plans are completed and will commence operation around Jan. 1 to regulate amount of production.

The industrial alcohol manufacturers are said to be co-operating with the step, which is expected to go a long way to stop illicit diversion of intoxicants to boot-leg channels.

May Be Under 90,000,000 Gallons

The Government will decide in advance the probable amount of industrial alcohol needed by industry, and will take steps to limit production to that amount. Analysis of the situation already made indicates, according to Dr. Doran, that the amount will be between 85,000,000 and 90,000,000 gallons, as against 95,000,000 now manufactured. In the past, Dr. Doran explains, the manufacturers under keen competition have made what alcohol they could by disposing of it to the best of their ability. The Government will not step in to regulate the amount manufactured from the start. Authority to take this step, according to Dr. Doran, rests within the prohibition law.

At a meeting in Baltimore Sept. 16, before representatives of practically the entire alcohol producing industry, Dr. Doran first outlined the plans of his bureau.

Control of production "will benefit law enforcement immeasurably," said Dr. Doran.

Prefacing his statement with the information that the Prohibition Bureau has just completed revision of the regulations relating to alcohol under the dry law, he pointed out that permissive control of the manufacture, distribution and use of alcohol is well established, but added that it still lacks an essential element. This is quantitative control as against qualitative.

Failure to control industrial alcohol injures the chemical industry as a whole, he said. Accordingly control over the amount to be manufactured will be carried out and cannot be attacked "from a legal, commercial or law enforcement standpoint."

Friendly to Industrial Use

He added:

"I have made a close study of alcohol production for many years and I feel safe in saying that a control of production within known and reasonable commercial needs will benefit law enforcement immeasurably. Likewise there is no diversion of industrial alcohol that does not leave a commercial scar. I would be negligent to my duty as an official and as a friend of industrial alcohol if the present situation were not squarely met. It will be my policy to constitute a quantitative control of alcohol production in the coming calendar year, that will be ample for all industrial needs and consistent with the Government's interests along enforcement lines."

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Community Museum
Gets Pioneer Relics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Eugene, Ore.

A COMMUNITY museum, made up of gifts relating to pioneers of Oregon, has been established at the chamber of commerce at Enterprise, and already many donations to it have been made. Each piece is carefully labeled, with interesting details attached.

A hand sewing machine brought to the State in 1862; a "frow," which is an instrument for making "daks" shingles, and a home-made rawhide bottom chair of early days are among the interesting articles already contributed. Gifts from all parts of the State are requested, and it is planned to place the articles in a permanent home later.

FIVE GOVERNORS
GUESTS OF FAIR
AT SPRINGFIELD

Eastern States Exposition
Entertains Officials of a
Number of States

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 19 (Special).—Despite a rainy opening large crowds were attracted to the Eastern States Exposition today, officially designed as Governors' and Children's Day. Closing of the public schools for the day helped to swell the attendance and the use of a radio loud speaker system connecting the various departments, a new feature this year, enabled visitors to keep in touch with what was going on all over the grounds.

Five state governors—John H. Trumbull of Connecticut, Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, Huntley N. Spaulding of New Hampshire, John E. Weeks of Vermont and Robert F. Robinson of Delaware—were in attendance. Massachusetts was officially represented by Lieut.-Gov. Frank G. Allen.

Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York was represented by Arthur Graves, Gov. A. Harry Moore of New Jersey by Joseph W. Miller and Gov. John S. Fisher of Pennsylvania by George E. Foss. Many prominent officials and legislators of the northeastern states are here.

A reception to the distinguished guests and review of the 104th Infantry Regiment in the Coliseum took place last night. The visitors were entertained by music and drills by the Springfield Girl Scouts and by a parade of live stock, in addition to the concert program.

A large number of editors from various states are here on special invitation to attend the Governors' Day ceremonies. Receptions will be given by the governors at the various state headquarters immediately after the luncheon exercises this afternoon.

Home Department

In the home department Mrs. James J. Storrow, chairman, will give a reception to invited guests late this afternoon in the restored Levi Gilbert house, more than 150 years old, recently brought from West Brookfield and set up on the grounds, where numerous companion buildings are being erected.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Wayland's Water System in Use;
Town Drops "Old Oaken Bucket"

Community No Longer Dependent on Wells; Parmenter
Gift Makes Possible Plant Costing
\$260,000

The water-works system installed as a gift to the town of Wayland from Jonathan M. Parmenter was presented to the town Saturday afternoon, when the lever which controls the water works was turned by the selectmen and the town, which was formerly dependent on wells, took formal possession of the new system.

Mr. Parmenter, by his will, left to the Harvard Trust Company, as trustee, \$235,000 for the installation of a complete water works. This money became available Dec. 12, 1921. Work was started in April, 1926, and completed Aug. 17, 1927.

Originated Trust Plan

The water works trust fund is one of several funds which amount to more than \$750,000, left by Mr. Parmenter to the town of Wayland, where he had lived all his life, for establishing various public institutions, including a public library and hospital. He is said to have been the originator of the plan whereby a trust company is made trustee for a sum of money to be used for public service in this manner.

Under the terms of the trust, the plant was to be erected under the trustee's direction and presented to the town on completion. The town acquires the property free of all indebtedness and in full operation without any obligation on its part. The plant is large enough to care for the needs of the town for many years to come and is of the most efficient type, according to H. A. Hanscom, engineer.

Water Comes From Wells

The new Wayland Water System has as its source of supply thirty driven wells, approximately 50 feet in depth, located near Baldwin's Pond in the northerly part of the town and taking water from a sand and gravel stratification, which furnishes a water of the finest quality for all purposes, and approved as to quality and quantity, Mr. Hanscom stated.

The entire pumping equipment is housed by a station of stone and plaster with timber roof, 24x48 feet inside dimensions. The station houses two 10x12 Class B vertical triplets Smith Valve pumps driven by two 50-horsepower Diesel Bessemer engines with pumping capacity of 900 gallons per minute and is heated by hot water, lighted by electricity, and provided with a sprinkler system.

There were two ways in which the trustee could carry out the testator's instructions; one was to connect with the Metropolitan Water System, whose pipe line passed through the town, and the other was to build an independent system. By the legislative act that created the Metropolitan Water Board, towns and cities through which the Metropolitan pipe passes were to receive certain advantages which made it seem advisable for the trustee to consider connecting with the Metropolitan System, but the town of Wayland desires an independent system, and the trustee accordingly set about to establish an independent water works.

The contract for the construction of the water works was awarded to the General Contracting Company of Bath, Me. The trustee had the plans and specifications of Mr. Hanscom, the engineer, passed upon by a consulting engineer and approved by the engineering departments of Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The final cost of the system was borne by the Parmenter Trust Fund which had increased from the amount originally bequeathed to a sum sufficient to meet the costs of the plant by the time it became available for use.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

LONGER CONTROL
OF STREET RAIL
COMPANY ASKED

Savings Banks Favor Public
Management of Eastern
Massachusetts Lines

The Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts today issued a copy of the resolution, adopted at their annual convention, favoring the passage of an act by the legislature extending the public management and control of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company for another 10-year period. The bill favored by the resolution is substantially the same as the one now in force.

In their resolution the Savings Banks Association gave as the specific reason for their interest in the company that "many thousands of the depositors of the savings banks in Massachusetts are served by the system and over \$5,000,000 worth of its bonds are held as part of the assets of their 2,800,000 depositors."

Control to End in 1929

The resolution stated that the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company has been under the management and control of a board of trustees, appointed by the Governor, since 1919, and that unless some affirmative action is taken during the next session of the Legislature, this public control will expire in 1929.

Public management, the resolution states, has been of great benefit to the patrons of this railway system, which operates over 657 miles of track in 75 cities and towns and serves 1,400,000 people, for under its transportation has been greatly improved and the public better served.

In addition to this, and without assessing any of the cost upon the communities served, the railway under public management has been removed from the hands of a receiver, and poor operating conditions considerably improved. This work of rehabilitation is not yet completed, the resolution states, and much remains to be done if the continued existence of the system is to be insured.

Bill Prepared "Unofficially"

Commenting this morning upon the bill, which will soon be presented to the Legislature, Robert B. Stearns, vice-president and general manager of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company, stated that the bill had been prepared, unofficially as far as the company was concerned, by a committee of interested persons.

He asserted that the bill in question is much the same as the one under which the company is now working, save that it calls for the expiration of control by the trustees after a 10-year period, and the making of the company subject to all the liabilities and restrictions and with all the powers and privileges of a company formed under the general laws.

TAX BILLS TAKE
DROP IN LOWELL

Lower Rate and Valuation
Results in Big Cuts in
Toll of Textile Mills

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 19 (Special).—Corporations, individuals and estates in Lowell are expressing gratification over substantial reductions in their tax bills this year due to the decrease in the tax rate of \$3.40 on a thousand and general decrease in valuations.

Several of the large mills are among the list of corporations whose taxes were reduced from the bills they paid in 1926. The Massachusetts Cotton Mills paid \$151,819.67 last year and \$116,754.00 this year. The Appleton Mills paid \$109,458.48 last year and \$92,788.50 this year. The Hamilton Manufacturing Co. paid \$117,442.75 last year and \$79,891.50 this year.

The New England Southern Mills paid \$79,552.12 last year and \$70,284 this year. Lawrence Manufacturing Company paid \$103,155.90 in 1926 and \$70,222.50 in 1927. The Saco-Lowell Shops which paid \$92,231.15 last year paid \$70,029 this year. The Boot Mills bill last year was \$79,632.38, and the bill this year was \$56,197.50.

A notable exception to the foregoing is the bill of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, which is the city's heaviest taxpayer for 1927. This concern's bill jumped from \$142,434.30 in 1926 to \$146,633.50 this year. This is probably explained by new holdings acquired and improvements made.

Arthur G. Pollard is the highest individual taxpayer this year, with a bill of \$24,705, as compared with \$28,278.11 last year. The Stevens Trust leads the unincorporated taxpayers with \$32,547. Last year the bill was \$35,901.65.

MINNEAPOLIS READY
FOR ERICSON PROGRAM

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (Special Correspondence).—Representatives of Iceland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway will participate in the Left Ericson memorial program to be held in Minneapolis, Sept. 28, Rasmus B. Anderson, Madison, Wis., former United States Minister to Denmark, will be the principal speaker at the exercises, which are sponsored by the Norwegian National League.

Downstairs and the other up, the latter being accessible only by a rope built outside. Till about a century ago the building was used as a summer house at Ambleside Hall, when it aroused the admiration of Wordsworth, Harriet Martineau and Dr. Arnold, while Ruskin, who saw it in 1837, was so struck by its beauty that he sketched it. The past 30 years it has been a cobbler's shop.

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The curious old relic of old times, the bridge house at Ambleside in the English lake district, will come up for sale at the end of the month, when it is hoped that this picturesque structure spanning the little Stockbeck will be purchased for the Nation. The house consists of only two rooms, one

downstairs and the other up, the latter being accessible only by a rope built outside.

Till about a century ago the building was used as a summer house at Ambleside Hall, when it aroused the admiration of Wordsworth, Harriet Martineau and Dr. Arnold, while Ruskin, who saw it in 1837, was so struck by its beauty that he sketched it. The past 30 years it has been a cobbler's shop.

French President Is Guest of Honor



GASTON DOUMERGUE
The Opening of the Ninth Convention of the American Legion Was Graced by the Presence of the French Republic's Chief Executive.

French President Is Present
at Legion's Opening Session

Gaston Doumergue Is Guest of Honor of the American Legionnaires' Meeting in Trocadero Palace—Marshal Foch and General Pershing Are Also Present

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Today is a national holiday in France. It was created by Parliament as perhaps the greatest compliment in the power of the French Nation to pay the American Legion on the occasion of the opening this morning at the Trocadero Palace of their first convention on French soil. Gaston Doumergue, president of France, was the guest of honor.

Raymond Poincaré, French Premier, at the state banquet tendered the Legionnaires last night voiced the official greeting: "In the name of the Government of the Republic I beg to welcome the representatives of the American Legion to this country of ours they so valiantly contributed to free from the invader." He continued outlining the steps taken by the United States leading to its participation in the World War and praised its motives in finally coming in. He called for Franco-American co-operation in establishing a true peace.

Formal Address of Welcome

This morning Louis Marin in a formal address repeated the French Government's warm greeting of the American Legion. Sheldon Whitehouse, Chargé d'Affaires of the American Embassy, in the absence of the Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, who is now in America, expressed the American Government's pleasure that the Legionnaires should assemble in Paris for their convention. He read Mr. Herrick's message of good wishes to the Legion.

Mr. Whitehouse struck a high note

when he spoke of the task which the Legion had voluntarily assumed of striving to assure peace and order in the world. He said: "You have fought one great fight successfully. With God's help you will carry through this other one for peace. Meeting in the kindly surroundings of a people whose friendship dates from the dawn of our independence—and how many friendships have ever lasted 150 years—and which has recently been reaffirmed in the stress of war, I know your deliberations will take place in an atmosphere which must stimulate every lofty sentiment."

Mr. Savage Responds

It came then to the turn of Howard P. Savage, National Commander of the American Legion, to respond on behalf of the organization he heads. He opened by expressing pride in having on the platform Marshal Foch and Gen. John J. Pershing, two distinguished army leaders, and added the gratitude of the Legion that it could accept the French Government's invitation "extending over

a period of three years" to hold the convention there.

"The second American expeditionary force is with you, 20,000 strong," declared Mr. Savage, "the greatest peace-time pilgrimage of good will in the world's history. We know our visit will further strengthen the historic bonds of friendship which have so long endured between our two sister republics." We will return added the commander, "richer in knowledge, richer in understanding, richer in friendships more abundant than ever before, and I thank you in the name of my comrades for the cordial welcome you have given us today."

Arc de Triomphe Opened

At 1:30 today the Arc de Triomphe opened for the second time since the war by the special permission of the French Government to 15,000 Legionnaires and auxiliary bodies pass the Unknown Soldier's tomb and continue down the royally beflagged

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

EDUCATION AIDS
SMOKE CONTROL

Cleveland Commissioner
Tells How Engineers
Give Advice

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 19 (Special)

—Elimination of smoke, through education of manufacturers in proper combustion and arrangement of boilers in their plants has done much to reduce the smoke nuisance in Cleveland, Col. Elliott Whitlock, smoke commissioner here, has announced. Colonel Whitlock will deliver an address before the fuel section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in St. Louis Oct. 11, on the progress of smoke elimination in Cleveland.

"We are getting results in Cleveland through co-operation," Colonel Whitlock said. "It is very rarely any more that we have to bring anyone into the courts. We dislike doing that very much, as it only means an added expense, to the person brought in. As we are out to save them money."

Cans Test Soot Fall

"We are using the soot fall test in Cleveland to determine just where increases or decreases of smoke take place. We place 10 ordinary cans in various parts of the city and periodically bring them in for the chemical test. About 84 per cent of the deposits in the cans are soot, the rest being dirt and dust from the streets and other sources."

"One hundred tons of soot per square mile a year indicate excellent conditions. In some places we have considerably less than that, and in others more. However, we are gradually getting results that are curbing the smoke nuisance."

Boats and Trains Checked

"We go after the lake boats and railroad trains as well as the manufacturing plants, of which we have a record of more than 3000. The boat and railway officials are also co-operating with us in good shape, as we have shown them it is to their benefit financially."

"We send our men right into the boiler-rooms, where they demonstrate to the owners of the plants changes in the boilers that will give them more efficiency in fuel consumption, as well as lessen their smoke output."

RUBBER SPEED BOAT BUILT

TOLEDO (Special Correspondence).—A speed boat constructed entirely of rubber dashed into Maumee River here on an experimental cruise to test a new rubber product similar to wood. The boat was built for Alger G. Maranville of Akron.

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 19.—The disarmament commission accepted unanimously this morning the Polish resolution prohibiting wars of aggression, which is a remarkable proof of the growth of sentiment against war.

The Japanese moved an amendment, the object of which was to make clear that the commission in accepting the resolution did not apply it to nonmembers of the League of Nations. The words "in our mutual relations" were, therefore, inserted in the declaration.

Dr. Loudon regretted that his amendment denouncing recourse to any war had not been accepted, for if such a declaration were passed, the Assembly would be greatly encouraged in the movement for moral disarmament. Nevertheless, the solemn declaration by 50 nations in the Assembly against aggressive war, although its importance must not be overestimated.

As a result of the discussions at the disarmament commission on Saturday, it was decided to send the propositions of M. Paul-Boncour, Beletsky, Van Bieklund, and Dr. Fridtjof Nansen to a subcommittee, which is to examine them with a view to framing a joint resolution on the question of security and disarmament for the Assembly. Thus the contest between the opposing camps on this question may be fought out in the forum of nations again. The British would gladly let the matter drop, believing all that is possible has been done to adjust the conflicting views at Geneva, and that it is a mistake for members of the League to reveal their differences in public.

Two Ideas of Security

Quiet conversations behind the scenes through ordinary diplomatic channels seem to the British to be the best way for preparing the ground for the next meeting of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, but the French and those who think with them, who after all are the majority in the Assembly, are determined that the battle should be fought out here now, if possible, for they believe public opinion in Europe is on their side. They want to stamp out what they consider to be the doctrinal error of all Europe, and that is the belief that the security of the world must primarily be sought in a reduction of armaments which, they hold, can only be a logical consequence of a system of compulsory arbitration.

The two ideas of security are now, never, in conflict at Geneva, for M. Paul-Boncour's proposals, reviving "the essential principles of the protocol of Geneva, do not appeal to the British who see in all such plans an attempt to extract further guarantees from the British Empire for the protection of existing frontiers.

Dr. Nansen's proposal that every state should be given the option of signing a treaty of compulsory arbitration for their political differences after signing the optional clause of the Hague court statute for the settlement of juridical disputes finds, however, considerable support in British circles, and British diplomacy is apparently coming round to the idea of accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the international court with certain reservations concerning maritime law.

Attitude of Dominions
British would see the Nansen treaty for compulsory arbitration itself, in accordance with its fixed policy not to accept further obligations in Europe, but it sees no reason why other countries should not do so and would indeed welcome such a step.

In this connection the British consider the dominions, with the possible exception of Canada and Ireland, are opposed to accepting compulsory arbitration. It is said that Canada may now give a lead to the mother country in accepting the optional clause of the Hague court statutes, in which case Britain would probably also sign it, but always with reservations concerning interpretations of the maritime law which Canada is said likewise to accept.

The contest between Mr. Titulesco and Count Apponyi on the Hungarian dispute concerning the expropriation of land of Hungarians who have opted Hungarian nationality in Rumania lasted till a late hour Saturday. The Council Chamber was crowded with an audience eagerly listening for the result of the debate. For the dispute is considered the acid test of the capacity of the Council to uphold arbitration in international disputes. The latter has been brought to a deadlock by the withdrawal of the Rumanian judge from the mixed tribunal which had been appointed under the Treaty of Trianon to consider such claims.

Committee Reports
After frequent deliberations on the subject the Council appointed a committee of three, with Sir Austen Chamberlain chairman, to draw up a report, which has suggested as a compromise that both parties should accept the arbitration tribunal on condition that the application of the arbitral law, which is the cause of all the trouble, should be accepted as the basis of settlement.

As this would have in effect overruled the Hungarian case against ap-

LABOR TRIBUNAL AT ROME MAKES FIRST AWARD

New Court Breaks Former
Impasse in Rice Industry
by Compromise Wage Cut

Special from Monitor Bureau.
LONDON—A victory for the workers was the verdict of the new Industrial Court of Appeal in Rome, according to Industrial and Labor Information, the weekly organ of the International Labor Office at Geneva, which has published a résumé of the case in question.

The case, according to the International Labor Office publication, was about "an agreement between the employers and workers in the rice fields concerning work for the forthcoming season, the preliminary negotiations concerning which were begun at Milan in February last, and concluded at Rome through the intervention of the national organizations concerned. Work for a day's work of eight hours had been fixed at 13.50 lire, including food, valued at 2 lire, for immigrant workers and women workers, and at 18.50 and 17.50 lire, respectively, for local workers in the Provinces of Piedmont and Lombardy, where the rice fields are situated.

Special Conditions Pleaded
"During recent months the agricultural crisis became considerably more serious and the representatives of the agriculturists stated that they could not continue the harvest work at such a high rate of wages. They, therefore, demanded a 20 per cent reduction of wages (i. e. about 3 lire 50 centesimi). All attempts at conciliation having failed, including that made by the Ministry of Corporations, the National Fascist Federation of Agriculturists brought the question before the Industrial Court and urged that new and fair conditions of labor should be established according to the terms of Section 16 of the act of 3 April, 1927, and Section 71 of the regulation in enforcement of the act in question.

"The point of view put forward by the agriculturists was that the agriculturists' request was not based on the general crisis which was affecting all production as a result of the rise in value of the lire, which crisis was already apparent in March when the agreement was drawn up, but that there was now an exceptional crisis peculiar to the rice industry, where, as had been shown by market indications, prices had decreased and were still decreasing much more rapidly than the prices of other goods.

Court Orders Small Reduction
"The advocates of the Fascist Corporation of Trade Unions endeavored to show that the change in market conditions since March was not such as to justify any reduction of wages beyond the 10 per cent reduction, of which account had already been taken for the 1927 season in comparison with that of 1926, and which was proportionate to the wage reductions which had taken place in the other spheres of national economy.

"The award of the court granted a reduction of 60 centesimi per day for all categories of workers as from 7 June, 1927, and imposed on agriculturists the obligation of reimbursing any surplus which might be realized.

"The award has been well received by the press, which considers it to be favorable to the views put forward by the workers, whose representatives had already, in the previous attempts at conciliation, accepted an equivalent wage reduction.

PORTUGAL PREPARES TO BRIDGE TAGUS

Spanish Engineer's Design
Officially Accepted

LISBON (Special Correspondence).—The great bridge across the River Tagus at Lisbon that will join the capital to the south of the country, thus facilitating commercial relations between the various provinces, is about to become a fact. Several tenders were submitted to the Government for the construction of the bridge, and the project accepted is that of a Spanish engineer, Don Alphonso Pena Bant.

Agriculturists, merchants and masters of industry in general, have united in demanding the construction of the great bridge, as an indispensable factor toward the development of commerce and the improvement of the economic conditions of Portugal.

The author of the accepted plan has answered objections connected with the technical points. He said the apprehension that the bridge would obstruct navigation is utterly unfounded.

Architectural Decorator
F. W. CLIFFORD
TUDOR WORKS
Lodge Place, Vauxhall Bridge Road
London, S. W. 1, England

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Next year this Society celebrates its sixtieth anniversary, and all Shareholders will in 1928, receive an extra 1% on their Investment. Join at once to share in this distribution of profits.

1928.
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This Stationary "Circus Side Show" Consists of "Trained" Cedar Trees



Left to Right, the Figures Represent Reproductions of the General Thomas Statue in Washington, a Camel, Peacock, Pointer Dog and the Elephant. They Constitute the Front Yard Zoo at the Home of Mr. V. J. Prucha in Crete, Neb.

Found; a Zoo Where the Animals Are Not Interested in Peanuts

This Menagerie Is on the Front Lawn of a Nebraska
Home and Is Made Up of Specially Grown
and Trimmed Cedar Trees

CRETE, Neb. (Special Correspondence).—The circus must be in town. Look at the elephant and the camel. Why, there's an eagle, too, and who's that man riding the horse?

These are some of the exclamations of tourists passing the residence of Mr. and Mrs. V. J. Prucha on the outskirts of Crete. There's a great dog to be seen, and an eagle and a rabbit, too. But the Pruchas are not circus owners, neither do they keep a zoo, at least not in the ordinary sense of the word.

If one follows the pointing fingers of tourists, who lean out of their cars and crane their necks to get a better view of the unusual spectacle, it would be found that these striking objects are atop the cedar trees growing on the Prucha lawn.

"Birds and Beasts Were There"
There they stand. An elephant, a camel, a dog, and a number of other objects outlined by the evergreens trained and trimmed by Mr. Prucha to grow into these extraordinary shapes. They are so lifelike that one might almost expect to see the pachyderm step down from the base and walk about the yard.

Tourist after tourist manifests the enthusiasm of a youngster watching a circus parade as his eyes fall upon the unusual scene. Some of them are not satisfied with a look from the road. They stop their cars and ask to be shown over the yard.

Mr. and Mrs. Prucha take great delight in telling about their evergreen zoo. Between 1100 and 1500 visitors stopped to view the evergreen animals this spring, Mr. Prucha said, and at one time 23 cameras were taking pictures of the trees.

Elephant a Hard Job
"These animals are not merely trimmed evergreens," said Mr. Prucha. "You will see evergreens shaped in that manner. The limbs and twigs of these trees are twisted into shape and held by cords. This is done in the spring before the sap starts. It takes some time for the forms made in this way to fill out, and the older they grow and the more they fill out, the more lifelike they become. Take the elephant, for instance. He will grow larger and larger as the tree expands."

It was no small task to twist the limbs of the cedars to make the elephant's trunk or to shape its limbs. Mr. Prucha stated, as he showed how the limbs had been twisted and fastened in place. Then in order to keep the outline perfect it is necessary to trim over the tree two or three times a year.

Credit for the idea of an evergreen menagerie is given by Mr. Prucha to his son, who had traveled "quite widely. He had seen some trees trimmed in the shape of a hydra and other objects. Mr. Prucha had more trees in the clump than he really wanted and his son suggested that they be shaped into figures to give more of a variety to the view. The suggestion struck Mr. Prucha's fancy and he decided to make some animals. His first attempt was the elephant. This was three years ago. It met with so much comment that he was led to go on.

How It Is Done
"You must be artistic, or you could not work out such splendid forms," the interviewer suggested.

"Well, I draw fairly well and have painted a little. I get my ideas from pictures. I got that dog from a picture. Take the general over there on his horse. That is a reproduction of the statue of General Thomas at Washington. D. C. I got a picture of it from my atlas. You see, I get a picture of the thing I am going to make and visualize it. Then I figure out the size of the object to be made and set to work."

Just how true this evergreen model is to the original picture cannot be told from a photograph. But if viewed from the front there is plainly seen the hat of General Thomas in his right hand and the tilt of the other arm holding the reins, a splendid reproduction.

The pointer dog is one of the most perfect specimens on the lawn. The camel is true enough to life so that passer-by need but one look to tell what it is. There are two ponies, one upon a nest and another standing upon a base. The bases upon which the animals stand are also worked out with twisted limbs and careful trimming to produce the desired effect. On the top of one of the evergreens is an eagle with a rabbit. The wind has disturbed it a bit but it is so true to life that it needs no explanation. This is the most recent addition to the zoo.

There are a number of other forms: a clump of cedars worked into a circular, oval-topped retreat, where Mr. and Mrs. Prucha have placed some furniture. They live in a modest house made beautiful in a setting of flowers, trees and clinging vines. All of the trellis work for the vines was made by Mr. Prucha and on the front porch is some rustic furniture of his own making. It is not merely the trees shaped like animals that makes the Prucha place attractive.

Picturesque Surroundings
It is the beautiful lawn, the flowers and landscape work that has been done. In the rear of the house is an old-fashioned smoke house hidden away behind a clump of cherry trees and a mound made of clay and stones. This mound will be topped by a miniature castle. At the base of the mound is a pond made of cement. It holds elephant's ears, an umbrella plant, cat tails, and wild lilies. On the edge of the pond is a frog about two feet high made of cement and painted a lifelike color.

Another small pond is made in the shape of a mermaid. A crimson lily was blooming upon the water. Across this pond is a rustic bridge that will bear one's weight. A summer house will be erected near this pond and a book will be provided for registration of visitors.

To one side of the house is a fountain made by Mr. Prucha of cement in the form of a swan. In the base of the pool beneath the fountain are various water plants and gold fish. The water pours from the swan's mouth and the basin in which the swan rests provides water for birds. Near the fountain is a beautiful flower garden and when this is mentioned Mr. Prucha tells you that Mrs. Prucha loves flowers.

They plan and work together. Mr. Prucha is not a florist nor a landscape gardener by occupation. He puts in his spare time and some additional time, he explained, in looking after his five acres, a small part of which is in lawn. He devotes himself to this work merely because he loves it.

They plan on adding to their "zoo" and the next animal will be a buffalo. They are just waiting for a cedar tree to reach the proper size.

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VIENNA TO SEND
STUDENT GROUP
TO AMERICA
Youths Will Enter Colleges
in United States Upon
Work and Study Basis
VIENNA (Special Correspondence).—A new international educational enterprise is soon to be established. In accordance with plans which have been worked over for some months by the work-students' committee, the Austro-American Institute will sponsor the sending of a group of Austrian students to the United States for one or two years' study, beginning in October.
Hitherto, on account of financial and other difficulties, it has not been possible to consider the question of sending Austrian students to America. The students will be selected from those who have completed their courses at some of the technical high schools. It is intended that they shall combine study and work, and it is planned that the students themselves shall meet all their expenses in America, out of their earnings.
Each year, the Austro-American Institute organizes a summer school for foreigners, who seek to learn German or to go deeply into the history and cultural development of this great center of art and music. The summer school is divided into three parts, each of which can be taken by those interested. Each morning, with the exception of Saturday and Sunday, language courses in German are given. There are three grades, elementary, secondary and advanced, according to the previous knowledge of the student, and with

the help of competent teachers, great progress has been made in all the classes. The students are drawn from all countries and are of all ages, though the majority are from the United States.
In the afternoons, special tours are arranged to places of interest in Vienna and its environs, supplemented by long week-ends in such famous beauty spots as the Wachau, Salzkammergut, and the Tyrol. In the evenings, a program of lectures by eminent authorities on all kinds of "live" topics is the rule.
The quality of these lectures may be judged from the names included in the program for the year: Dr. Alfred Adler, Dr. Adolph Veit, former president of the Austrian State Theaters (on the modern Vienna stage), Dr. Paul Dengler (on education), Dr. Frederick Hertz and Dr. Otto Rosenberg (on finance and economics), to mention but a few. This year's summer school has been a great success, thanks to the energy and ability of Dr. Paul Dengler, head of the institute, and to his assistants.

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SCHOOLS HEAR SAFETY TALKS AS PART OF STATE CAMPAIGN

Police Report Parking Situation Better Every Day—
Taxi-Drivers and Truck Men Listen to
Precautionary Measures

Today was "School-children's day" in the program of the safety campaign being conducted throughout the State, and speakers from the committee in charge gave safety talks at all the schools.

Particular attention was given to the younger children. Truck-drivers and taxi-drivers also listened to advice from members of the safety council this noon at the factories and taxi-stands. The day-walkers conference, which was to have been held this noon on the Common, was postponed until tomorrow.

The petition for the proposed parade to be held next Saturday in the business section to close the campaign was withdrawn by Paul H. Hines, president of the Boston Automobile Club, following objections to it made at a hearing on the route before the street commissioners this noon. Mr. Hines and his staff will propose a new route to the commissioners tomorrow.

The objection was made to the downtown routing principally by the Retail Trade Board and the Chamber of Commerce. They pointed out that an agreement had been made by Mayor Nichols and the Chamber of Commerce disallowing such parading in the business district.

Bernard J. Hoppe, Captain of the downtown traffic squad, said that the parking situation was improving rapidly, and that while over 70 tags had been issued this morning, a decrease in traffic violators was evident. "Boston streets are looking much better than they have any time this summer," he said.

Adams, With 100 Per Cent, Wins State Safety Record

Adams, with a safety record of 100 per cent, led the 70 Massachusetts cities and towns competing in Governor Fuller's safety contest during June. Charles J. Moore,

chairman of the committee in charge, announced yesterday that Fitchburg improved more than 59 per cent over its June, 1926, record and stood in second place. More than half of the communities competing for the silver trophies offered as prizes for the greatest improvement in safety showed a betterment over last year's conditions.

Fall River stood at the head of the 12 largest cities with an increase in safety of more than 35 per cent. While Lawrence, with 29.4 per cent and Springfield, with 11.26 per cent, followed. Of the 27 smaller cities, North Adams, Melrose, and Waltham approached most nearly to the record held by Fitchburg. The smallest towns of the State showed on the whole the largest degree of improvement; several communities making gains of more than 70 per cent over June of last year.

While Boston and vicinity did not show the improvement noted elsewhere, and even fell behind last year's figures in June, July reports, nearly completed, will show that the capital of the State is also becoming safer. Lewis E. MacBryne, general manager of the Massachusetts Safety Council and secretary of the Governor's Committee awarding the trophies, stated today. He predicted that August figures would show another advance. He pointed out that the present safety drive which passed into its second week this morning would help considerably to set new improvement records for the fall months, as the effects of such drives become most felt about a month after their completion.

Massachusetts' Campaign on Safety Shows Results

Massachusetts succeeded in getting more than 40 per cent nearer a perfect safety record this week than it did the week before, figures released by Frank A. Goodwin, Reg-

istrar of Motor Vehicles, show. Ten casualties, in contrast to 17 for the second week of September, marked the records. The same achievement was made during the corresponding week in 1926.

The police and the courts continued with vigor their campaign to eliminate and punish the drunken driver, on Massachusetts highways, and 110, 14 more than last week, were convicted of driving after drinking. Fifteen among those convicted were second offenders; and seven committed to jail, while eight appeared from the jail for further trial.

The Registry of Motor Vehicles took away 819 licenses and registrations during the week, about one-fourth of them being cancelled because of driving after drinking. This week showed an increase of revocations of 113, and surpassed the corresponding week in 1926 by 207.

TRAINING SHIP AT GLOUCESTER

Nantucket in Port After Its
10,000-Mile Cruise

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 19 (Special).—A cruise of 10,000 miles in foreign waters was completed by the Massachusetts Nautical Training Ship Nantucket when it arrived here this noon. The Nantucket will remain here a week, after which it will sail for Boston, its home station, to put up for the winter.

The cruise carried the ship to major parts of the globe and for the greater part of the four months it was under sail. After leaving Provincetown on May 21 the Nantucket visited the Azores and made the trip to Ponta Delgada in 12 days in heavy southwest squalls. From the Azores the Nantucket cruised to Gibraltar, Algiers, Spain, where the boys in training exchanged visits with the crew of the Spanish school ship Bella.

The training ship next visited Mallorca, Balearic Islands, France, Italy, Isle of Elba and Ajaccio, Corsica, thence to Boua, Algeria and returned to Gibraltar.

The annual inspection will be held at Boston following the return to that port.

JEWELRY FIRM IN NEW HOME

Hodgson, Kennard & Co., 66
From State Street to
Ritz-Carlton Hotel

The opening today of the main store of Hodgson, Kennard & Co., Inc., long time dealers in Boston in fine jewelry, silver and goldsmiths, at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Arlington and Newbury Streets, is given a touch of pictorial interest in that it relates to the firm now, whose former headquarters have stood in the shadow of Boston's ancient historic shrine, the Old State House, to the scene of the city's newest hotel. The shop, which occupies an amply spacious corner on the first level of the hotel, on one side the Arlington Street and Newbury Street sides, with show windows, as well, in the lobby, has been treated with remark-

A Corner in a Modern Jewelry Shop



Silverware Display in New Quarters of Old Firm.

CANADIAN INDIANS OPPOSE WHITE MEN

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C. (Special Correspondence).—The latest attempt of the Indians of the beautiful and fertile Kitwano Valley to keep the white man away from their happy hunting grounds has led to the apprehension of a number of natives who are charged with having intimidated a party of Dominion Government surveyors and with having caused the destruction of their instruments. The Indians claim that under the terms of a treaty entered into 100 years ago they were given assurance that they would not be molested in their valley. The chiefs claim complete sovereignty over an area 60 miles by 100 miles.

The Indians have prevented tourists from entering this district and three years ago captured a surveyor and his assistant who were given a trial with much solemnity, the proceeding being terminated by the singing of the Doxology. Despite the unique character of the trial, there was a grim purpose behind which made the surveyors comply with the request that they leave the valley. So far the Indians have succeeded in keeping the valley to themselves, but the Government officials are determined to have it opened up.

able beauty and simplicity in the manner of the Louis XV period. The gold and silver chased oak are caught up by the gold pinning of fluted pilasters. The dozen or so show cases, rather smaller than ordinary, are narrowly squared with bronze. In these, for the most part, jewels and fine watches in the best of both the domestic and the foreign manners, will be displayed, with special emphasis upon pearls, sapphires and emeralds. Flat silver and some few pieces of the smaller types of occasional silver will be displayed also in the cases, but for chests of table silver, silver services and like there are wall cases, with doors whose opening automatically lights the shelves chambers or whose panels light recesses as they are slid back.

For lighting an extraordinarily delicate arrangement of formal, crystal chandeliers has been used, with bulbs concealed in the heart of complex clusters of crystal leaves and pendants. Ceilings are a muted parchment green and wall sconces of crystal and bronze pick up and convert into a thousand points of sublimated light the upper and lower layers of light.

The downtown jewel and silver rooms thus become a branch of what is now the uptown, main store of the firm, with every facility afforded for the continued service of patrons, and carefully pasted, and an envelope which bears the alluring injunction printed painstakingly, "See what is inside." The contents may prove to be an original story, a puzzle, a paper doll. A second page may contain a list of questions, carefully written, with the answers at hand in an envelope when the guessing has reached its limit. There seems almost no end to the things an envelope may contain. It may be materials for a bit of embroidery, or cut-out work, papers to be folded, a game, something that interests at once and gives answer to the question, "What shall I do?" One little boy made a man out of squares of paper. A boy who saw it seized upon the idea of making a man out of circles. Both squares and circles appear for study in the work of those grades. Thereupon there appeared many men made of circles and squares, and in all colors and combinations of colors. They were in various positions, doing different things and all of them very amusing. Poems, stories and jokes clipped from newspapers and magazines also appear on the pages; arithmetic problems to be worked out, questions to be answered, omitted words to be supplied, lists of words in pairs, synonyms, antonyms and so on.

Masonic Guests Seek Her Aid



MRS. LEON M. ABBOTT

Wife of Sovereign Grand Commander of Scottish Rite Masons, Entertains Ladies Today.

Children Publish Volumes by Hand Manual Training Pupils Pre- pare "Something-to-Do" Books

Fourth and fifth grade children of the Boston public schools already have started on the "something-to-do" books which were a feature of their work in manual training last year. These books are entirely of their own making and represent the application of their manual training in the use of paper. On blank sheets the children paste a variety of things that they think will be of interest to other children. bind them into books and give them to the Junior Red Cross for distribution, here or in other countries. The work involves the application of what they have learned in arrangement or design, proportion, spacing, printing, color and dexterity.

On one page there may be a picture or two, thoughtfully selected

WOMEN GUESTS ARE GREETED BY SCOTTISH RITE

Attend Reception and See
City-Council Sessions
Open Tuesday

Entertainment for the women accompanying the delegates to the 15th annual session of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States began this afternoon with a reception in the Statler ballroom.

So far there are more than 700 women present, and more are arriving in Boston constantly. Three hundred and thirty-one Thirty-third Degree Masons had registered at the conference offices this morning.

The committee that engineers the functions for the ladies is headed by Mrs. Leon M. Abbott, wife of the Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, who said this morning that it would be impossible from now on for her to arrange sight-seeing trips or other impromptu entertainments except for small groups.

Transportation Is Needed

One of the problems which the committee has had to solve was the obtaining of transportation for the Statler tomorrow night to the Copley Theater, where the entire house has been bought for the performance of "After Dark."

This morning the trustees of the Supreme Council of the United States in Parlor F on the mezzanine floor of the Hotel Statler. Meanwhile the foyer was filled with delegates wearing the lapel badge of their high Masonic rank who renewed old acquaintances.

Inspection trips to the new headquarters of the Supreme Council in the Statler Building have been made all day long. Leon M. Abbott, Sovereign Grand Commander, has his offices there.

There are 30 Supreme Councils located in various parts of the world, and two in the United States, the Northern and the Southern. The body conferring now in Boston covers a territory comprising 15 states north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi.

Deputies have been sent from each state. In addition, John H. Cowles of Washington, Sovereign Grand Commander of the southern jurisdiction, and Alfred F. Webster, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of Canada are attending the session.

The housing of the company has presented a problem to those in charge. The Hotel Statler was sold out on Aug. 10 and other accommodations were secured at the Copley Plaza and at the Lenox and the Brunswick. Distinctive of this session of the order is that the conferring of degrees on candidates will be done in the Hotel Statler rather than in the Masonic Temple.

The only exception to the conducting of all the business in the hotel will be the "Chapin of Union" ceremony Thursday morning in Corinthian Hall at the Masonic Temple, closing the session.

The Supreme Council will open tomorrow morning in full ceremonial form, but will be immediately adjourned and opened on the Fourteenth Degree so that all Scottish Rite Masons may attend the business session. Tomorrow evening 96 are to receive the Thirty-third Degree.

Masons of High Degree Hear Dr. Marsh Preach Anniversary Sermon

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, defined law as the main prop of social order, and expanded his views of law, its administrators, its enactment, and the attitude of those under its govern-

ment in a sermon yesterday at the Arlington Street Church before several hundred Thirty-third Degree Masons, their families and friends. The sermon was preached for the 15th annual convention of the Supreme Council Thirty-third Degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of America in session this week at the Hotel Statler.

The Rev. Dudley Hayes Ferrell, Thirty-third Degree Mason and Past Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, was the other officiating clergyman.

The Goal of Education

"Education is the indispensable means by which society shapes its ends and determines its progress," Dr. Marsh said after tracing the historical development of social organization. Speaking of the social functions of the modern state, he said that law is the organized body of rules enforced by the State, the most highly specialized and highly finished engine of control employed by society.

Dr. Marsh also minimized the strength of the radical class in the United States, saying: "There is about one-sixth of 1 per cent of the population of 58,000,000 adults who are in the revolutionary red type. I do not fear them. Those I do fear are the respectable law-violators—the ones who trample the laws of the land underfoot. If a law is not right or antiquated let it be repealed in a constitutional way. But while it is law let it be revered and obeyed by all."

Guide for Generations

Saying that every generation is faced with the need of saving society from bankruptcy of accumulated moral strength, Dr. Marsh gave the following 11 considerations as essential in the teaching of each new generation:

"To place only good and worthy men in positions of power, for everyone to whom unmerited power is given endangers the very essence of power."

"To enact just and equal laws, for it is by law that individual conduct is socially controlled."

"To enforce the laws upon all alike. Without delay and without fear or favor, for delay causes fermentation of unseemly propaganda and partially tips the scales of justice."

"To obey and reverence all laws as the political religion of the Nation, for disrespect for law is a sign of social disintegration."

"To respect property as a Divine institution, for by means of it the material wealth of mankind may be increased, the intellect developed and innumerable virtues exercised."

Recognized Human Rights

"To recognize human rights as more important than property rights, for every individual human life bears the Divine Image, and is a thing so sacred that its ending is as solemn as the unfolding of unending destinies."

"To think straight, so that liberty be not confused with license nor public opinion with mob psychology, for social liberty is more important than personal liberty, and an enlightened public opinion is to mob psychology what sanity is to insanity."

"To appeal to reason, instead of to physical force and violence, as a means of settling disputes, for force is impotent to organize anything, and in the long run the spirit will always conquer the sword."

"To rise above all class and racial fear and hatred and jealousy and animosity, for these black thoughts give rise to riots and wars and all forms of injustice and organized insanity."

"To appreciate solid attainments of national character, for it is the some evolution of ages that crowns itself with our Federal Union."

"To be tolerant of progressive change, for the surest way to avoid revolution is to encourage evolution."

LOS ANGELES AIDS VALLEY

Credit Extended to Firms
That Lost Heavily by
Closing of Banks

LOS ANGELES (Staff Correspondence).—Assistance is being rendered the business enterprises of Owens Valley, where all banks recently underwent a serious period, according to a report of the local Chamber of Commerce.

"Several Los Angeles firms have offered extended credit and, in some cases, actual cash, to enable valley merchants to carry on in their business," the report states.

"These moves were not made with the view of capitalizing on co-operation," it continues, "but were made quietly, and the Chamber has learned about them indirectly."

"Nor were these moves made to establish friendly relations with the valley people. They were made purely out of helpfulness and co-operation. Business is that way. Whatever the wrangles and quarrels between factions and cliques, business goes on between nations and sections of the country in much the same even manner."

Action of Los Angeles firms in assisting valley residents is, nevertheless, said to be having a powerful influence in dispelling the misunderstandings which for a number of years have existed over water rights, and which have at times led to violence.

CALLES DECREE GIVES TEACHERS PENSIONS

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence).—Thousands of teachers, who participated in the strike which lasted for five months in 1919 during the Carranza administration, are entitled to receive pensions, upon retirement, which would otherwise have been denied by the previously existing law. This is the substance of a decree issued by President Calles, and now in effect.

The law, formerly existing, declared that should a teacher remain out of his position for three months, he was not entitled to pension grants. The matter was taken up with President Calles by the Secretaries of Treasury and Public Education with the result the President issued a favorable decree protecting the instructors' rights.

Taxation Study in Missouri Starts Campaign for Economy

More Than 500 Levies Authorized by State, County, and
Towns—Budgetary System of Government Urged
by Associated Industries

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 19 (Special).—An unusual survey, probably the first of its kind in the State, has just been completed by the Associated Industries of Missouri, giving the statutory authorization for all taxes, licenses, fees and other assessments collected to maintain State, county and municipal government, amounting to a total in many communities of more than 500.

"The number of taxes, fees and licenses authorized under the Missouri laws is amazing," declared Harry Scullin, president of the Associated Industries of Missouri, "and if the cost paid by each citizen could be noted upon one tax bill there is no question but that people of this State would be unanimous in their demand for the adoption by the Legislature of a law providing for an economical and businesslike system of government."

"The survey shows, in as dramatic a way as can be shown by figures, how the system of raising funds for governmental purposes has grown far beyond the conception of the best informed students of government."

"The State is authorized by the statutes to assess and collect 152 different kinds of taxes, fees and licenses; each county 115, in addition to the multitude of similar assessments and collections by the various municipalities."

"The people of Missouri are not only forced by law to contribute to the operation of government, but must also pay for all kinds of personal service rendered by county and municipal officials. For instance, circuit clerks are empowered to collect fees for 47 different services, costables for 17, clerks of the county

court for 56, justices of the peace for 23, sheriffs for 22, with similar collections by other county and city officials. These collections authorized by the statutes are not included in the long list of taxes, fees and licenses shown by the survey."

"Must Pay Three Times!"

"In many cases the taxpayer must pay a tax three times for the same purpose to three different units of government, the state, county and city and some of these duplications of taxes are assessed and collected also by the federal government. Not all of these taxes and fees are paid by any one individual, but every taxpayer is, directly or indirectly, subject to them and indirectly must contribute to all, according to this report."

"Cities of the first class with 100,000 or more inhabitants are authorized to levy 57 different taxes, licenses and fees and are permitted in a blanket authorization to license, tax and regulate 229 additional enumerated activities of life."

"Cities of the second class with between 20,000 and 100,000 inhabitants may collect 34 different types of taxes, licenses and fees, and are authorized to regulate or license 274 additional activities, and so on down the line."

"The survey of state, county and municipal governmental costs assessed against the taxpayers of Missouri, will be extensively used in a campaign to be made during the next year by the Associated Industries of Missouri to obtain adoption by the Legislature in 1929 of a bill providing for a budgetary system of government and a consolidation of the many boards, bureaus and commissions into a limited number of major departments. A bill submitted by the Associated Industries to the Legislature was defeated by a small majority."

FLOOD RELIEF WORK STUDIED BY PRESIDENT

Progress Indicates Special
Session Not Needed, Is
White House View

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The President sees no reason for a special session of Congress so far as dealing with the flood situation goes. This decision, according to the White House, is based on two things. Herbert Hoover's report, following his re-survey of the relief work in the flooded areas, and the report by Dwight Davis, Secretary of War, of the progress being made by the engineering corps and the Mississippi River commission on their studies which will serve as a starting point for whatever legislative action Congress takes. The latter report, according to General Edgar Jadwin, chief of the engineering corps, will not be ready till around Dec. 1, too late for a special session of Congress.

Mr. Hoover advised the President that relief work will be taken care of until Jan. 1 with funds now on hand.

Report Being Rushed

Every facility of the engineering corps is now being strained to have its final report ready for Congress before it meets, according to Mr. Jadwin, in his statement just made to Mr. Davis, says that unprecedented means have been adopted to hasten work on the momentous survey. The entire engineering problem of the Mississippi is being re-investigated, in the light of the present flood. To speed up work, five boards are now working simultaneously on five different problems.

"The amount of work involved for all the boards is heavy, and some of the computations and studies are intricate," General Jadwin says. "The work would under normal circumstances, if handled by a single board, require probably at least two years. In fact the spillway board has under a separate act of Congress been working for this length of time on its part of the problem. By the system of having five boards working concurrently on different phases, he (General Jadwin) will be able to advance this result and as far as can now be foreseen, if nothing unexpected happens to divert the energies of the large force engaged on the work, will have his report ready by the first of December."

Examine Many Sites

To carry on the work of the boards, as many as 40 officers and 300 civilians, working over time, have been engaged at one time. The respective boards are, the Spillway Board, the By-pass Board, the Reservoir Board, the Navigation Board and the Mississippi River Commission, itself which is under the chairmanship of Col. Charles Potter. A "spillway" is a system of taking water from one channel into another, on the river, while a "by-pass" deals with creation of new channels from the river into the sea.

As an instance of the detail of the work, the reservoir board has examined 275 proposed sites for reservoirs up and down the Mississippi and is making a report on each one.

As distinct from the actual relief work which Herbert Hoover is leading, the army engineers are preparing plans for future flood control, and, in addition, are filling up and repairing crevasses in federally constructed levees.

Army in Difficulties

According to Dwight Davis, Secretary of War, a crisis faces the army in the latter task. This arises from the inability of individual river districts, which ordinarily advance \$1 for each \$2 spent on federal levees by the Government, to continue the system. The river districts are now behind \$1,000,000.

"The work in filling the crevasses will probably not be stopped through lack of funds until November," Mr. Davis said.

MANY KENTUCKY VOTERS ENROLL

Registration Shows Interest
in State Contest on
Gambling Issue

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (Special Correspondence).—More than 50,000 voters appeared in one day to register for the coming election, according to figures compiled by party headquarters. This indicates considerable interest in the coming State election, in which the anti-mutual gambling law is an issue, as well as in the city and county election, campaign managers said.

In Louisville J. T. O'Neal Jr., Democrat, is a candidate to succeed himself as Mayor, to which position he was appointed, along with all other city account office holders, after a court of appeals decision had ejected the Republican incumbents who were held to have gained their offices through fraud committed by party workers. A. A. Will, who was removed as Mayor, declined to stand for re-election and the Republican committee has named William B. Harrison, a young business man.

The registration books are opened annually to permit voters who have changed their place of residence and new voters to be enrolled. Of 50,000 who thus registered, a little more than half registered as Republicans.

The results have not been checked over, but it is believed that a large proportion of the Republican registrants are Negroes who frequently change their places of residence. Democrats claim that a large percentage of their registration is composed of new or hitherto unregistered voters. A concerted effort was made to bring out the so-called church vote.

"PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON SPEAKS IN VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence).—Addressing a large gathering in Wesley United Church W. E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson gave an optimistic account of the growth of prohibition sentiment in the United States and traced its development until national prohibition was written into the Constitution. Prohibition did not come suddenly, he said, but was the outcome of 100 years of experimenting with many forms of control.

After trying everything else the people of the United States found the only real method for the control of alcoholism was prohibition. In spite of all that is written to the contrary, said Mr. Johnson, prohibition had come to stay. Every year saw the dry advocates in a stronger position and there was no more chance of the United States going back to the old system than for it to foster human slavery again.

SIR A. CURRIE SPEAKS ON PACIFIC RELATIONS

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence).—Sir Arthur Currie, Canada's distinguished military leader and principal of McGill University, who has recently returned from attending the Pacific Relations Conference at Honolulu, in an address before Canadian Club members of "The Institute of Pacific Relations," said that the "Institute of Pacific Relations" is trying to demonstrate the truth of this fact. It is seeking diligently all facts that bear on the solution of Pacific problems. It will make these facts available, for only on the knowledge of facts, interpreted in the spirit of understanding and good-will, can peace be made secure."

COLLEGE BRED FARMERS SAID TO BE NEEDED

Connecticut Agricultural
Head Says Opportunities
Never Were Greater

STORRS, Conn., Sept. 19 (Special).—"Farming, the first and still basic industry of mankind, offers a future for the intelligent, technically trained young man commensurate with the opportunities in other fields," declared Dr. Charles Lewis Beach, president of Connecticut Agricultural College, here today prior to the opening of the Connecticut institution for its forty-seventh year.

"Modern agriculture demands a high standard of managerial ability and of specialized knowledge. In no field of human endeavor has greater progress been recently made in the application of scientific facts to an established vocation.

"The successful farmers of the future will, in increasing numbers, be recruited from the ranks of college-trained men," continued Dr. Beach. "Boys who have an inherent love of the soil may be assured that in successful farming they will find the returns on invested brains and capital as certain and as full as if applied to other industries.

"Good roads, the automobile, radio, modern equipment—the extension to the farm of most of the comforts and advantages of the city—have removed from farm life the isolation and drudgery once associated with agriculture. Hard work remains, but hard work is an accompaniment to success in any field of endeavor.

"No one need hesitate to advise the young man interested in farming to attend an agricultural college and prepare himself for a life on the soil.

"The number of salaried positions open to agricultural college graduates is steadily increasing. The multitudinous industries that serve agriculture—farm supply houses, manufacturers of the seed and fertilizer industries, railroads, banks, milk plants, the farm press, to mention just a few of them—absorb a vast number of technically trained men. State and government services, teaching research agencies, and other another wide field to graduates from agricultural colleges. For the most part, salaries of these men compare favorably with those obtained by graduates from other technical schools."

FACTORY EXECUTIVES TO TAKE B. U. COURSE

A series of special lectures and discussions of production problems for factory executives will begin Thursday evening at Boston University, College of Business Administration, and will continue for 15 weeks. Attention will be paid to methods of improving quality, getting work out on time and keeping costs down. Problems of supervision, training and developing employees also are to be dealt with in considerable detail.

SOCIETY TO EXHIBIT
HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 19 (Special).—Meeting for the first time under the auspices of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, the Connecticut Pomological Society will hold its annual exhibition of fruit at the old State House in this city Dec. 1 and 2. The entire second floor and the north room of the first floor will be devoted to the exhibit.

MASONIC TEMPLE PLANNED
NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Sept. 19 (Special).—A \$100,000 Masonic Temple embodying a perpetual memorial to many families of early New England ancestry is planned for Newburyport in a campaign which will be conducted from Sept. 23 to 30. Already \$10,000 has been reported subscribed in pledges and cash.

Wirework Sales Grow Steadily in New England Area Since 1921

Includes Barbed Wire, Wire Fencing, Springs, Screen Cloth—51 Companies Employ 2219 Workers—Piece Work Prevalent—Long Established Industry

FOR 113 days the New England Council is releasing a series of reports of an industrial survey of New England, conducted in co-operation with the United States Department of Commerce, in order that the Council may have a proper basis of fact upon which to act in the behalf of New England industry. Each article concerns a different industry.

The wirework industry in New England, centered almost exclusively in Massachusetts and Connecticut, was established here mainly because of favorable labor conditions and nearness to suitable markets, according to manufacturers. Sales trends have been generally upward since 1921, but with some companies showing a decrease in recent years. Outstanding features of the industry are the prevalence of the "pay by the piece" or incentive method, and the fact that many of the manufacturers sell directly to the consumer.

The abstract released by the Research Department of the New England Council follows:

Annual Output, \$10,150,000
The wirework industries of New England are of well-established longevity and are steadily increasing their sales in and outside of New England. Answers to a survey show that 10 per cent of the country's wirework output is contributed by concerns in this area. The classification as adopted includes such articles as wire fencing and gates, cloth and setting, barbed wire, fly killers and wire springs.

"Fifty-one companies are making these and similar goods in New England. They employ a total average of 2219 workers and their annual output is valued at \$10,150,000, of which

and interviews with the dean of the school.

A cafeteria in Agassiz Hall has been completed and will be opened for the first day of school, September 26. The cafeteria is intended primarily for the several hundred girls of Greater Boston who commute.

Three new appointments have been announced. Miss Georgiana Ames of the University of Minnesota will become the librarian, taking the place of Miss Rose Sherman, who has been librarian for 18 years. Miss Flor-

ence Gilman has been appointed head of the physical training department, and John W. Lowes of Cambridge has been appointed treasurer of the school. He has served as business manager since the fall of 1924.

Miss Evelyn V. Brown, dean of the college, returned from Europe in time to take active charge of registration of freshmen this week.

More than 200 professors and instructors in Harvard University will also teach courses in Radcliffe College. Fifty-seven Harvard professors have been added to the Radcliffe staff this fall, while 25 who taught in Radcliffe last year will not offer courses there this year.

A number of fellowships, scholarships, and prizes have been announced, to be awarded at the end of the year. A \$400 "Harvard Annex" scholarship is offered by alumnae and students of the "Harvard Annex" and their friends. Radcliffe College was at one time in its infancy known as the "Harvard Annex." The regular tuition is \$300 a year.

Scholarships valued from \$300 to \$1500 will be given in accordance with the will of Mrs. Abigail W. Howe of Cambridge. The Augustus Anson Whitney and Benjamin White Whitney fellowships are open to foreign students, and cover the board, room, and tuition of the students during their attendance at Radcliffe. A \$500 scholarship is being offered by the Clementson estate, and another for \$400 by the Strauss estate. Among the other scholarships and fellowships are the Ann Radcliffe, the Sachs Research Fellowship in fine arts, the Charles Elliot Norton fellowship, and the Jacob Wertheim research fellowship for the betterment of industrial relations.

WOMEN VOTERS TO MEET
WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 19 (Special).—The Connecticut League of Women Voters will hold a state convention in this city Nov. 8, 9 and 10. An address to be given Nov. 9 by Harrison Elliott of New York, professor at the Union Theological Seminary, on "The Truth Through Discussion" will be a feature of the convention. A series of discussions of the address will follow at dinners to be held that evening.

AIRPORT SITE FAVORED
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 19 (Special).—An airport on the Lordship Meadows in this city, to cost between \$150,000 and \$200,000, is favored by the airport committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which has completed a survey of the situation in this city.

Along the Ridgepole of the Green Mountains the Long Trail Winds Its Way



CHINQUAPIN MOUNTAIN, VERMONT. FROM ABOVE. LONG TRAIL LODGE IN SHERBURN, PASS. THE LONG TRAIL AT LAKE GRIFFITH. Pictures courtesy of Green Mountain Club and Walter C. O'Kane

Vermont Long Trail Prepares for Annual Autumn Festival

Oaks, Maples, Poplars and Birches Are Looking Over
Their Colorful Fall Costumes Which They Soon Will
Substitute for the Green Shades of Summer

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 19 (Special).—The long, long trail a winding, down through the land of dreams, is no longer a popular fantasy of song and story, for the real Long Trail, extending through the Green Mountains from the Massachusetts line to the Canadian border, is preparing for its annual autumn festival. Already the oaks, maples, poplars and birches are getting out their fall costumes for the seasonal affair and many are the "hikers" who will traverse at least a section of this popular trail in the next few weeks.

Among the first persons to traverse the entire length of the land of dreams were three young women students and a former captain of the Canadian Black Watch Highlanders. After 27 days of actual hiking time, during which they covered over 300 miles, the young women hikers, Hilma M. Kurth and Kathleen Norris of Schenectady, N. Y., and Katherine K. Robbins of Cornwall, on arriving at the Canadian line, enthusiastically recommended the trail to all nature lovers. The event marks the first time that women have covered the Long Trail from the Massachusetts state line to the Canadian boundary.

Crests of Main Range
Following the crest of the main range which divides the State of Vermont like a great forested backbone, the young women traversed the same trail covered by Irving D. Appleby, the marathon "hiker" of Roxbury and former captain with the Canadian Black Watch Highlanders in the World War who made the distance of 300 miles from the Massachusetts state line to Jay Peak, five miles from the Canadian border, in the record time of 10 days and 10 hours. Mr. Appleby lowered his 1926 record over the trail by four days.

They entered a wilderness-paradise—a forest primeval of silver birches and maples, towering pines and spruces and fir trees, that in the spring and summer months spread a rich mantle of greenery over the mountains and hillsides and in the fall turn the surrounding country into a leafy fairland of brilliant colors dancing in kaleidoscopic array.

Here in this wilderness stageland continuous woodland symphonies are played by the winds in musical treble with accompanying harmony synchronized by song birds and myriad forms of wild life in joyous expression of freedom and fancy. All along the trail from sunrise to sunset the singers of birdland entertain with program variations of solos, duets, and frequent massed choruses, stopping only when evening shadows fall, leaving an occasional hoot owl to carry on an aria parlante, or a cast of temperamental night birds in a comic opera.

Hundreds of partridge families dart across the trail, and rabbits, squirrels, porcupines and chipmunks inquisitively watch the visitor from sheltering trees and undergrowth. At Sucker Brook deer are occasionally sighted.

Banks of Blossoms
At certain seasons of the year the mountainsides are veritable banks of hyacinths, heliotropes and white azaleas, and the open country to the south is covered with acres of wild roses. The meadows are great areas of wild strawberries, and later in the season blueberries are found in great quantities, followed by the ripening of hickory nuts and butternuts. Many rare plants are found along the trail, and paleontologists and botanists have discovered many relics of past ages. Remaining evidence of the glacial period is found in the huge boulders round about.

This "forest primeval" has been opened up and made accessible to nature lovers and vacationists through the activities of the Green Mountain Club. The Long Trail is the achievement of the club, which is composed of a group of over 1400 nature enthusiasts. The majority of the members are Vermonters, but the materialization of the plan was also aided by outsiders.

The movement to build the trail started in 1910 under the leadership of James F. Taylor, and by forming club sections at Burlington, Middlebury College, Rutland, Bennington and Montpelier, the result was the convenience of the visitor, and the old-fashioned homes of the hospitable inhabitants thrown open with a hearty welcome.

The Long Trail winds from summit to summit, through valleys, meadows and notches, around sparkling lakelets, and connects with historic villages and picturesque farms and clearings by many miles of approach trails. To the west the trail looks down upon the long silver expanses of Lake Champlain and the Adirondack Mountains in the distance; to the east the greater masses of the White Mountains of New Hampshire form a background for the hills of the Connecticut valley.

**VERMONT COURT
VACANCY FILLED**
MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 19 (Special).—Gov. John E. Weeks has appointed Harry B. Chase of Brattleboro, chief of the Superior Court judges, to the bench of the Vermont Supreme Court to fill a vacancy and has promoted Sherman K. Moulton of

Burlington from fourth to third associate justice.

The elevation of Judge Chase leaves a vacancy among the Superior Court judges that has been filled by the appointment of a Burlington attorney, Alfred L. Sherman. All the other Superior Court judges are advanced one grade in rank. Judge Julius A. Willcox of Rutland becoming his chief.

GIRLS REGISTER AT WELLESLEY

410 Freshmen Are Admitted
—Orientation Program
Starts

WELLESLEY, Mass., Sept. 19 (Special).—By tonight 410 freshmen will have registered at Wellesley. This comprises the number of new students to be admitted this year, and is two less than the number registered in 1926.

The class of 1931 will be a very busy one during the week it has to itself before the upper classmen return. At chapel exercises every morning at 9:30, leading members of the college will address the freshmen. On Tuesday, President Ellen F. Pendleton, and Miss Martha Biehle of St. Louis, Mo., president of the College Government Association, will speak. On Wednesday, they will be addressed by Dean Alice V. Waite, and Prof. Eleanor A. MacC. Gamble, and on Thursday Dean Edith S. Tufts, Dr. Mary F. DeKruit, and Miss Ruth Elliott will be the speakers. On Friday morning, Miss Ethel D. Roberts, head of the college library, will address the freshmen, and on Saturday morning a chapel service will be held with Miss Pendleton leading, after which Frances L. Knapp, dean of freshmen, will meet with the freshmen at Billings Hall.

There are various appointments which must be met by the freshmen this week. Every one must go on a tour of the library with some member of the library staff. Every freshman must also have an examination in English for placement, and a scholastic aptitude test.

There are also social engagements to keep the new student busy. At the Athletic Association meeting on Tuesday, Antoinette Deppeler of New York, president of the association, will address the freshmen. On Wednesday afternoon the Christian Association will entertain at a tea at Washington House. DeMaris Davis, Baltimore, Md., president, will be hostess. On Thursday evening, the Christian Association will present an entertainment in Billings Hall at 7:30 for the freshmen. The final social event of freshman week will be the joint reception of the Christian Association and the College Government Association on the president's lawn, Saturday afternoon.

LEXINGTON TO ACT ON TOWN BUILDING

The proposal to erect a new town office building in Lexington on the land adjoining the new Isaac Harris Cary Memorial Building will be discussed at a special town meeting next Thursday evening. The town will act on the report of the special committee by placing their recommendations to a public vote. The town building has been designed by Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley, architects, of Boston, and is an attractive two-story brick structure of a colonial style.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS TO HEAR MR. SEAMANS

Legislative experiences will be recounted by Richard D. Seamans, a member of the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants, at the first fall meeting of that organization next Monday evening at the Chamber of Commerce Building. Dinner will be served at 6 o'clock. A talk on "Effective Speaking in Business" will be given by Victor A. Ketcham.

RED SOX DOUBLEHEADER
The game between the Boston and Detroit baseball teams of the American League scheduled for today at Fenway Park was postponed because of rain. A doubleheader has been arranged for tomorrow, the first game to begin at 1:30.

Boston's Radio-Aero Exposition Will Show Progress of Century

Workmen Decorate Mechanics Building for Opening
Next Week—Equipment Used by Commander Byrd
and Colonel Lindbergh to Be Displayed

Mechanics Building swarmed with workmen this morning, all bent upon its transformation for Boston's seventh annual radio show, which opens next week as a Radio-Aero Exposition. Color a-plenty has been promised both within and as a background for the show.

The products of hundreds of manufacturers will be on display on the floor of Grand Hall while additional radio and all of the paraphernalia of the aircraft industry will be on exhibition on the main floor and balcony of Exhibition Hall. The exposition will strive to be typical of the great mechanical progress of the twentieth century.

Word has been received by Sheldon H. Fairbanks, director of the exposition, that the Wright Aeronautical Corporation is sending for exhibition one of the three Wright Whirlwind engines used by Commander Richard E. Byrd in his historic North Pole flight and a duplicate of those used by Colonel Lindbergh and Commander Bird in their transatlantic crossings. This engine will be on display in the center of Exhibition Hall. Nearby will be "the last of the Jennies," a model JN airplane of the type used until recently by the United States Army. This "ship" will be transported from the Boston Airport. The "Jenny" was turned over to the exposition with the understanding that it will never be flown again and directly after the show will be returned to Captain Helsen at the airport for destruction.

Man-lifting kites and signal kites of the type that Commander Byrd will take on his expedition to the South Pole also will be exhibited and demonstrated by Samuel P. Perkins of Boston, who furnished many of the kites used in the governmental services. Air rafts used on transatlantic flights, parachutes, hydrogen balloons, illuminated model airports, anti-aircraft guns, apparatus used for testing prospective Army pilots, electric air beacons, types of engines, model aircraft contest, and an exhibit of models of 15 different types of Navy planes are other features of the aviation section of the show.

From the stage of Grand Hall there will be a program of entertainment with features such as the Silver Mask Tenor, Allen McQuae, famous Irish tenor of the Atwater Kent hours, Bob Emery and his Joy Spreaders, The Sager Players, Joe Rines and his orchestra and other radioacting groups in different periods during the week.

Trade meetings and banquets will take place the latter part of the week, the first annual New England Radio Trade Dinner being scheduled for the Hotel Statler ballroom Thursday evening, Sept. 29, at 9:30 o'clock.

o'clock and the Aviation Dinner to be held the following evening.

The speaker of the event at the radio trade banquet will be Orestes H. Caldwell, federal radio commissioner for the New England district, who will discuss radiocasting conditions in this territory. His speech will be followed by an elaborate program of radiocasting from the ballroom stage which will include outstanding radio stars.

BOSTON CHAMBER FOSTERS AVIATION

Appointment of Committee
Insures Support

Development of airport facilities and traffic are the outstanding functions of the Committee on Aviation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for the coming year. It is announced in connection with the appointment of the new committee which insures the continued support of aviation by the chamber. Three members are actively engaged in aviation as reserve officers, and the personnel is representative of all phases of aviation, according to the chamber.

Arthur L. Richmond of the State Street Trust Company is chairman of the committee, and he, with Charles Clark of Raymond Rich & Co., and Paul Ives of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, are engaged in aviation as reserve officers. Other members of the committee are: James D. Brennan, W. Irving Bulard, Thomas D. Cabot, Chester I. Campbell, William C. Chick, Arthur Coombs, Howard S. Fahey, Col. James J. Fitzgerald, John Hays Hammond Jr., Theodore G. Holcombe, George A. Loveland and Frank W. Merrick. Mr. Holcombe is president of the Boston Chapter of the National Aeronautic Association. Mr. Loveland is connected with the United States Weather Bureau at Boston.

COMDR. BYRD'S DEEDS TO BE MEDAL GAUGE

An order of commendation for notable military attainments, the standard of which is to be gauged by the accomplishments of Commander Richard E. Byrd, U. S. N., has been established by the Greater Boston Chapter of the Military Order of the World War, and will be known as the Byrd Distinguished Service Medal. Commander Byrd is an honorary member of the order. The first medal to be struck will be awarded to him for his North Pole flight and the transatlantic scientific survey flight.

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for Young Men

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Tailored from Scotch and English Woolens. These suits, in abundant patterns, are an outstanding purchase; we urge an immediate selection.

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in the new Heather Mixtures of durable tweeds are desirable for Fall wearing. Foreign materials predominate.

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MCADOO LETTER VIEWED AS MOVE AGAINST WETS

Stand for Strict Adherence
to Constitution Believed
to Indicate Attitude

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The withdrawal of William G. McAdoo as a Democratic presidential candidate is seen by politicians of both parties here as a move on the part of Mr. McAdoo to continue a campaign against the candidacy of Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York. The consensus is that Mr. McAdoo believes he can wage more effective resistance as a party leader than as a candidate, and in getting out of the race expects to retain what following he can command to keep up his fight against Tammany and its anti-prohibition candidate.

Wants Law Enforcement
What is regarded here as one of the most conspicuous sentences in Mr. McAdoo's letter of withdrawal, sent to George F. Milton, publisher of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times, was the following:

"My chief concern is the supremacy of Democratic principles, for these mean the preservation, unimpaired, of the Constitution of the United States, the suppression of nullification and the enforcement of law, without which stable government is impossible, and without which the blessings of liberty will disappear."

This is seen as a direct reference to the candidacy of Governor Smith, who is backed by Tammany Hall and whose political career has been dotted with attacks on the prohibition law. Mr. McAdoo, it was declared, realizes that the Democratic Party is without experienced national leadership and that it has no candidate, except Governor Smith, who, while appearing strong in New York, has much to do before he can extend his strength to the western and southern states.

Can Prevent Nomination
Mr. McAdoo has been losing political following in the last year because it was generally believed he would again be a candidate and precipitate in 1928 the travesty that characterized the National Democratic Convention in Madison Square Garden in 1924. Now that he has stepped aside, however, it is felt that with the Nation in the hands of prohibition and law enforcement, he can muster the strength he had in 1924 and keep Governor Smith from the nomination. And astute politicians here believe that is Mr. McAdoo's desire.

Mr. McAdoo has just come to New York and is at the Plaza Hotel. Almost simultaneously Edwin T. Meredith of Des Moines, Ia., formerly Secretary of Agriculture in the Wilson Cabinet, reached New York. Mr.

IMPROVEMENT IN EMPLOYMENT IN NEW ENGLAND

Better Industrial Conditions
In Most of the States
Are Reported

The following synopsis by states, as reported by the United States employment service, gives an outline as to industrial employment conditions throughout the New England States for the month of August, 1927.

MAINE—Industrial employment increased during August. While part-time operations continued in the shoe, paper and textile industries in certain sections of the State, the working quotas in some cases were increased. The woolen textile mills are working night shifts in several places. A slackening in building activities was noted in some centers. Only one community reported a shortage of farm help.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—An increase in employment was reported from several sections of the State during August. This improvement was particularly noticeable in the shoe industry, practically all plants now running at capacity and in some parts of the State working overtime. While part-time schedules continued in the textile industry, the working quotas in certain instances were increased. The hosiery mills and machine shops are working overtime in one center. Several large building projects are under construction in various parts of the State and craftsmen generally are well employed. Farm help is plentiful in all communities.

VERMONT—A general improvement in industrial employment conditions was reported during August. In those sections of the State where part-time schedules obtain, the reports of workers to a large extent are absorbed in other more active plants. The granite industry is operating on an overtime basis in one city. One underwear factory is working overtime. Work was started during the month on several large building projects and building artisans as a whole are well employed. All communities report an adequate supply of farm labor.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued improvement in the shoe industry was reported from several sections of the State during August, many factories resuming full-time schedules and others increasing working quotas. A general surplus of labor exists in the textile centers, due to part-time schedules in many of the mills. The reports from one section of the State indicated a decided improvement in the jewelry plants. The rubber shoe industry continued at capacity production. A slackening in building was reported from some cities, while some other cities reported several new projects. The farm-labor situation is satisfactory throughout the State, with a plentiful supply available in all communities.

RHODE ISLAND—While part-time schedules continued in the metal-working trades, there was a shortage of semi-skilled operators exists. The granite quarries continued at capacity production. A slackening in the rubber shoe industry was reported in one city. Building is generally quiet throughout the State except in one city. The supply of farm help in all communities is sufficient for all local demands.

CONNECTICUT—A seasonal recession in employment was reported from some parts of the State during August. Rhode Island—While part-time schedules continued in the metal-working trades, there was a shortage of semi-skilled operators exists. The granite quarries continued at capacity production. A slackening in the rubber shoe industry was reported in one city. Building is generally quiet throughout the State except in one city. The supply of farm help in all communities is sufficient for all local demands.

NEW YORK—Sept. 19 (AP)—The New York Sun today quotes William Gibbs McAdoo and Edwin T. Meredith of Des Moines, Ia., one of McAdoo's lieutenants in the 1924 national Democratic convention, as saying that their simultaneous presence here has no political significance. Mr. McAdoo said: "For all I know, Mr. Meredith might as well have been in Iowa." Mr. Meredith was quoted as saying: "I did not know Mr. McAdoo was in the city. I am here on business and do not expect to see him at all."

HUGHES-HOOVER TICKET
Choice of New York
ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 19 (Special)—Republicans in New York State are generally pleased at the possibility of Charles E. Hughes and Herbert Hoover as the candidates of their party for President and Vice-President in 1928. Encouraged by the report that the latter would accept the second place on the ticket if Mr. Hughes heads it, up-state voters are pressing the Hughes ticket with a highly strident cry.

With the party machine, a frank candid expression might not rate Mr. Hughes so highly. As Governor he was not popular with the politicians. Neither was he in Washington as Secretary of State. Political machine leaders who are always interested in perpetuating their power, have never found Mr. Hughes too willing to listen to them. In making appointments, both as Governor and as Secretary he asked first about ability and secondly, if at all, about contributions to party success.

Secretary Hoover is known in New York State chiefly by reputation. He, too, is aloof from the party workers, but highly thought of by the voters. New York voters believe that his nomination would aid in overcoming the dissatisfaction with the State Administration in the Middle West, because of the vote of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill.

Frank O. Lowden, one-time Governor of Illinois, will have difficulty in getting much support from New York State, because he is so closely identified with the agricultural interests which brought forth the farm relief bill. Vice-President Dawes is much more popular with both the voters and the political leaders in the State, because he is so closely regarded as "safe" by the financial and business interests and party workers believe he would consider their advice.

Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has many friends in New York where the name of Roosevelt still carries great prestige. He is not regarded, however, quite in the same category with Mr. Hughes, Mr. Hoover and Mr. Dawes.

gust. Part-time operations obtain in the textile, brass, hat and webbing industries in various sections, creating a surplus of workers. Shortage of skilled artisans in the metal-working lines reported in one city. Overtime schedules are in effect in the silk mills and ship-engine plant in one center. Increased activity in building was reported from several parts, while reports from other parts indicated a curtailment. The farm labor supply throughout the State is generally satisfactory, only a few places reporting a scarcity of this class of labor.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS TO PLANT PINES

Seven Forests to Be Set
Out by Boston Units—
25,000 Seedlings

Camp Fire Girls of Greater Boston are to plant seven pine forests on Oct. 1 as a contribution to a better and more beautiful Massachusetts. This will be made possible through the co-operation of the State and Metropolitan Forestry Departments who are to supply the 25,000 seedlings. Each forest will be dedicated to one of the seven points of the Camp Fire law, each beauty, give service, pursue knowledge, be worthy, hold on to health, glorify work, be happy.

A special tree ceremony beginning at 2:30 p. m. is to precede the planting at each forest, with 100 girls under the leadership of a participating adult.

As the study and care of trees is being emphasized in Camp Fire activities this year, they will repeat their "Tree Year Desire," as follows: "I, a Camp Fire girl, desire to dedicate myself to the service of trees. Both in my group and by myself I want to do my part in the planting of trees, in the care of trees already existing, and in the study and protection of all tree life, so that before another year, some part of my community will be the more beautiful for my efforts. This will be in fulfillment of the first two laws of Camp Fire: 'Seek Beauty,' and 'Pursue Knowledge.'"

The plantings and those in charge of the ceremonies are scheduled as follows: Miles Standish Reservation, Plymouth, Mrs. J. Verity Smith; Foxboro State Forest, Miss Margaret Thomas; Houghton Hill section of the Blue Hills, A. Z. Bockman.

SAN DIEGO YOUTH GETS AID
SAN DIEGO, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—San Diego is to have its own employment bureau for boys and girls of school age according to plans now being worked out by the junior employment bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

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Onondaga Jeweler
Onondaga Hotel Building
356 South Warren Street
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Dey Brothers & Co.
Selling, Jefferson, Warren Streets
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Greater Department Store**

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Millinery, Lingerie and Hosiery
Leigh's Toilet Requisites
432 South Warren Street, Syracuse

Harriett's
Hand Made Candies
DELICIOUS FUDGE
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Protection
(From Middlesex County News)
Rupert, Ida.

WHEN a trap door leading on the roof of the courthouse was thrown open recently and a small bird fluttered from the dark, musty attic into the sunshine, curtains were rung down on a mystery in bird life that had aroused the curiosity of observers at the courthouse to a high pitch.

The bird was a female cedar waxwing and the near tragic mystery that marked its short stay in Rupert began, according to the story, when the first of the many flocks of the migratory birds making short stops here put in their appearance.

In some way the small feathered visitor found its way into the dark attic and unable to again locate the place of entrance became a prisoner. After a stay of a day or two the flocks of mates with which it had arrived hopped off from the top of a tall poplar on another lap of their journey to the North—that is, all of them hopped off with the exception of one that went with the departing travelers only as far as the top of the tall poplar and after watching them leave returned to the court tree on the sunny side of the courthouse, where it sat with dejected mien.

Time and again the bird repeated this maneuver as flock after flock of the waxwings arrived and took their departure. The only change in its demeanor noticed by observers during the time was when it suddenly lost its dejected attitude and became very busy making flight after flight to the top of the courthouse and spent the time between trips busily hopping around in the trees and on the courthouse grounds.

Soon after the trap door was thrown open and the mystery of the bird's actions solved. Examination of the attic revealed that the faithful male bird had kept its mate alive by feeding it with small seeds and other bird food that it put through a small opening in the wall during the imprisonment.

After the prisoner's release the pair spent several days on the courthouse grounds apparently well satisfied with their surroundings and the mystery of their future home. Then another flock of their kind arrived and the wanderlust must have seized the two, for

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Students Union Head Welcomed By Former Guests on World Tour

Miss Osborne Finds Girls Who Once Studied in Boston
in Far-Away Java and China—Defines
Activities of Organization

Miss Katherine Osborne, founder and director of the Boston Students' Union, returned to Boston last week after a tour around the world to visit some of those who have lived with her during their studies in Boston. She found many of the former students of art and music far advanced in their work, and some who had gained great distinction. Even in the remote corners of Java and China, she found girls who had lived with her.

The Students' union, which was founded in the interests of established cultural contacts for girls who are studying in Boston, opened its eighteenth season this morning with a record registration.

A central clubhouse, which was repaired during the summer months, is maintained at 81 St. Stephen Street. More than twice as many students this year have applied for admission as last year, and it is expected that at least 200 girls will be accommodated.

The Boston Students' Union in the last few years has assumed control of 70 houses in the neighborhood of Symphony Hall, and is using all of them as annexes to the central clubhouse. Houses which have been approved by the director of the Union become the homes for the girls. The rooms are rented by the Students' Union at a minimum cost from the householders who are required to furnish matrons.

The purpose of the Students' Union, as explained by Miss Osborne, the president, is to provide a comfortable home-like environment and cultural surroundings for girls who come to Boston to study art, music, or one of the professions.

Many of them, she says, attend the schools of Boston for four years without having the opportunity to enter a refined Boston home and without meeting many of the people who give the city its cultural standing. Many are compelled to stay in very common lodging houses and take their meals in restaurants where they have little opportunity to extend their acquaintance or profit by

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Baker of 'Good Brown Bisket' Flourished Before Revolution

Housewife Who Buys Her Bread Has an Answer Now
for Folk Who Say Grandmother Always Baked
Hers—Mustard-Maker Had Good Trade

Research workers of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities have revealed a collection of odd items inserted in the weekly newspapers of pre-Revolutionary Boston, most of them period expression of the modern "help wanted" and "situations wanted" advertisements, but phrased in the stilted, explicit and often unintentionally humorous phraseology of the time. And for them who think of those days as a period when housewives would not have considered buying bread, or the modest pastries a simple life permitted, there is especial interest in the advertisement of a baker, one Lately Gee who held forth at the "Sign of the Bakers Arms" in Hatter Street, and was able, according to his own estimate, to make superlative "good brown Bisket."

Gee advertised his product upon a sliding scale of prices which was based on the current cost of wheat. He made everything clear. If wheat was selling at six shillings a bushel then the good brown Bisket was 22 shillings per hundred. Primarily he sought the trade of shipmasters and fishermen, but his clientele presumably was not limited to men of the sea.

If wheat were seven shillings or eight then bread, in keeping, was 25 shillings or 28. Anyhow, it looks as if there was a living in baking those days for those who professed not to do their own household baking. And the existence of the advertisement is a nice answer for housewives of today to hold in reserve against the critics who say, "Well, in the old days, no one ever thought of buying bread."

Barbers Had Trumpeter
There were other oddities indicated among the advertisements of the day. Today's barbers would consider it passing strange if the meetings of their unions must be held with the aid of a trumpeter, but in Boston in 1724 there was a thriving barber's union and, in the evening of Dec. 7 "thirty-two principal barbers of this place assembled at the Golden Ball where a trumpeter attending them" to debate certain important articles relating to their occupation. One of the important

articles was a resolution that "no one of their Faculty should shave or dress wigs on Sunday mornings" for the future on penalty of forfeiting £10 for every such offense. A "chapman or peddler" was advertised as being accustomed to "sell up and down the Country selling of books." Probably the "chapman" was considered an appropriate title because of the prevalence in those days of chap books.

Notice was published in the Boston Gazette of Nov. 6, 1758, for a courier. "The trade of a Courier," said the note, "is very much wanted in Middlesex, any prudent person that is master of that Trade may get a Pretty estate in a few years."

Dyer Sets Up Business
John Hickey, the Dyer, advertised that at the South End of Boston, next house to the Sign of the White Horse, he had furnished himself with all sorts of utensils fit to carry on the business of silk or cloth dyeing, scouring of any color, and "Print Linens with true Blues and Whites." Engaging to do the work as well as if it were sent to London he advertised to make Riding Hoods for 5 shillings.

Among other notices was one of a Jeweller, from London, and living at King Street, Boston, and another of John Ingram the Mustard-Maker. "The Original is flower-Mustard-Maker" as he modestly put it, "from Lisbon and now living at the House of Mrs. Townsend, Near Oliver's Dock." Ingram owned to preparing mustard to such perfection, by a method unknown to any person but himself, that it retained its strength, flavor and color seven years; being mixed with hot or cold water, he set forth, "in a Minute's time it made the strongest Mustard ever eat, not in the least Bitter And he added, insinuatingly, "Merchants and captains of ships shall have good Allowance to sell again."

L. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER DARK
**Dry Goods, Millinery
Ready-to-Wear**
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We carry several products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, such as "KAY," "CANADA DRY GINGER ALE," "J&A," "PERNIN'S SAUCE," "SHRIMPED WIGLERS," and "CRISPE" & "BLACKWELL'S Pickles."
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Full line of standard makes.
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Art News and Comment

Paintings at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto

Toronto, Ont. Special Correspondence
IN THE art section of the Canadian National Exhibition, now being held in Toronto, are British, French, Belgian and Canadian paintings; British and Canadian sculpture, international graphic and applied art, and a salon of photography. Of the imported pictures the French and Belgian display, while small in numbers, reaches a more consistently high standard than the British. The Canadian work suffers little by comparison with the aggregate foreign collection.

Toronto already possesses a very fine Lucien Simon, and it enjoys his two present exhibits, "La Chapelle de Penhors" and "La Bateau." In the former a number of peasant women and children in Breton garb are grouped in a primitive chapel, under a sloping wooden roof, in a scene of brilliant sunlight. In "La Bateau," which has more animation and movement, the scene is enacted in a quality of genuineness, naturalness and spontaneity and no traceable relationship to recent aesthetic theorizing.

The "Cliff at Etretat, Normandy Coast," by Frans Galliard, a Belgian, is very impressive with its castellated structure lit obliquely by the early morning sun; the foreground being the jumbled deck of a big fishing schooner with its sails roughly clewed up, cordage and junk strewn on the deck; and a delicate tracery of rigging and blocks against the cliff and sky. It has the quality of great decorative design without departure from essential fact.

In pastoral mood are the landscapes of Louis Jourdan. "Les Meules en Dombes" and "Meules au Soleil" have a big simplicity about them. One enjoys these generalizations broadly treated haycocks and trees seen under conditions of checkered, late afternoon sun; and one remembers, without regret, the dogged laboratory series, by Monet, of haystacks under successive phases of the sun's progress westward. The tradition of the Impressionists is carried on by Henri Martin, whose four canvases show the characteristic pointillist method of the 60's; and impress us once more with the truth of the gospel of sunlight preached by Monet and his friends. Martin's work, "La Campagna, depart des Volles," is a well-composed harbor with sailboats, ashore and afloat, the whole vibrant in sunny atmosphere.

Occupying considerable wall space in this gallery there are many studies of cats, dogs, lions, tigers, donkeys, elephants, and bears; in crayon, charcoal, and water color. In these Henri Delormeau shows an extraordinary and unusual grasp of anatomical structure, action and character in the animal world. The graphic force of these drawings is unequalled in any department of the exhibition. The British section covers a wide and diverse field of aesthetic tendencies. The modern Primitive is here; and, near by, is the naturalistic painter of the obviously picturesque. The Italian tradition is maintained by Grant Proctor's "Mischievous Boy"—a little reminiscent of Botticelli. The Whistler tradition—but a little more stodgy—is seen in Walter Greaves' "Tinkle in Green Dress." The evolution of the art of Laura Knight is rather puzzling, and perhaps a trifle disappointing. One remembers her brilliant Carnegie Institute prize picture, "The Green Feather," with some regret. This freely painted, luscious, vibrant and highly colorful canvas has been succeeded by a series of works which are becoming drier, more rigid and more exhaustively modeled each year. "Tights and Tartan" has quite recognizable merits; but the whole tab-

leau has a frozen immobility which makes one sigh for the impetuous, flashing exuberance of her former days.

"Autumn Light," by John A. Parke, has these qualities. His canvas showing fishing luggers dancing in the shelter of a harbor is full of sparkle, sunlight and color. The figure study, "Comfort," by Rosalie Rimale, is structurally sound but its color and general flavor strikes a decadent note. Harry Watson's cool gray stream scene, with gray rocks and pearly water, in semitones with occasional flashes of sunlight, is refreshing; yet one reflects that the mentality underlying his work never reaches a deeply thoughtful mood, never stirs so profound an emotion as, say, a canvas by D. Y. Cameron. Here is skill and a masterful grip of facts relating to values and to composition; a fine sense "en plein air," of the effect and relative importance of the human figure (which is never made too dominant); but there is not that haunting thought of "other world" which was evoked by Cotman, Girtin, Turner and Richard Wilson, of bygone days, and is re-echoed by D. Y. Cameron and Wilson Steer today.

The canvas of Alexander Jamieson, "Watson Turville," has great delicacy and charm; and recalls the grace of Childe Hassam's "The Church, Old Lyme." Alfred J. Munnings' Royal Carriage exhibits his accustomed skill in the treatment of things equestrian. Here, standing in the glaring sun of a spacious English landscape under a cloud-strewn and well handled sky, are all the king's horses and all the king's men. But, somehow, the thing is not visualized in a big way; and it is too literal, photographic.

The Canadian paintings are selected from the exhibitions that have taken place during the last year or so, and therefore maintain a high standard. The landscapes predominate. They reveal the fact that qualitative or Dutch pastorals have had their day. The sterner features of this northern land are the theme today; and sometimes their native severity does not satisfy the Plutonian mood of the artist who endows the scene with a gargantuan and grotesque quality which perhaps indicates his process of self-expression.

Frank Carmichael's "Northern Village" is an example of subject matter in the barren bleakness; and Arthur Lismer's "Pine Island," mournfully waving pine trees against a gloomily undulating sky—is in kindred mood. "The North Country," by G. A. Kulmala—a panorama of coast—has, despite its rocky foreground with blasted tree trunks, a stern beauty and attractiveness. And Herbert Palmer's "Wakefield on the Gattineau," with the delectable scene in their autumn garb amidst the dark masses of pine, a winding river and a fine blaze of sunlight on the further bank, makes a striking record of things typically Canadian. Equally Canadian is Franz Johnston's "Night in the North—His Majesty's Royal Mail," a dog train making its way through the snow of a barren wilderness; the almost daylight of the northern night, a milky way of tremulous stars above, and everywhere the biting chill of below zero. Amongst the newcomers in figure work we find R. S. Hewton whose portrait study, "Mary Macintosh," is decoratively flat, simply designed and well balanced. There is ivory quality in the rather pale face and a colder white in the fur enveloping the figure; blue eyes and an equal blue in what is seen of the dress. Another newcomer is E. Geoffrey Grier, whose "Temptation" shows the white-clad figure of the Nazarene in the foreground; but in



Painting by Herbert S. Palmer in the Canadian National Exhibition.

the treatment of the sinister element in the theme there is an entire abandonment of the conventions. The tempter gigantically emerges from a huge bank of clouds which envelops the whole background. A note of tenderness is struck in the arresting canvas, "Worship," by Marion Long in which the subject of adoration is a bright-eyed little boy whose mother gazes fondly at him. It is a modernization of the theme of the Madonna and Child, and a successful one. Fred S. Challenor's "Evening Breeze," a diaphanously draped figure of a girl floating in space, is a charming allegory. E. W. G.

The National Gallery and Benson Collection

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, Sept. 5
SO FAR as old masters in England are concerned, the two chief events of the summer have been the sale of the Benson Collection to Sir Joseph Duveen for half a million sterling, and the dispersal by Messrs. Christie of the Italian pictures formerly belonging to Sir George L. Holford of Dorchester House for an aggregate of nearly £160,000. From both these transactions the National Gallery has derived some benefit.

With the aid of the National Art Collections Fund it secured for 22,000 guineas what is considered to have been the most important item in the Holford Collection, namely, the superb portrait of "Lucretia" by the sixteenth-century Venetian master, Lorenzo Lotto; while Sir Joseph Duveen, having generously given the trustees the choice of any picture in the Benson Collection after much cogitation the selection was made of Correggio's "Christ Taking Leave of His Mother Before the Passion." This early work, which illustrates a period of Correggio's art not previously represented in Trafalgar Square, is exceedingly beautiful in its tender, harmonious color and contains a profundity of devotional feeling rarely attained by this master. With the exception of this Correggio, the rest of the Benson Collection—numbering 113 pictures by primitive and Renaissance Italian masters—is expected to be exported en bloc to the United States, and there is naturally much regret that

fine works of this rare quality should be likely to leave England. The loss of that peerless example of Piero di Cosimo, "Hylas and the Nymphs," is particularly to be deplored. In the September issue of the Connoisseur, the editor, C. Reginald Grundy, mournfully records that those two sales of the Benson and Holford collections illustrate a phenomenon peculiar to the present age; namely, the extinction of great private collections of works of art.

Happily this statement is as yet something of an exaggeration, for there are still noble collections of old masters in private hands in the United Kingdom, but it is lamentably true that these are growing fewer and fewer. With increased taxation resulting from the World War, the old families of Great Britain are being slowly compelled to part with their art treasures, and no new collections of equal importance are being built up to take their place. The "new rich" do not have the same opportunities—even if they have the inclination—to secure old masters today that the wealthy possessed in the eighteenth century. More and more the great masterpieces of painting are being absorbed by the museums of Europe and America, and this gradual transference of art treasures to a wider public use ought not to be a cause for lamentation but rather for satisfaction.

In addition to Lotto's "Lucretia" from Dorchester House, the National Gallery has received an interesting portrait of "Lord de la Warr" by a follower of Holbein, presented by nine members of the family in memory of R. S. Holford and Sir G. L. Holford. A delightful little landscape by Richard Parkes Bonington, a gift from Lord Ivor Churchill, has also been added to the National collection.

Another important gift which the National Gallery has recently received is a full-length portrait of "Joseph de Rigaud, Comte de Vaudreuil," painted in 1758 by F. H. Drouais. This work, which has been presented by the Baron Emile d'Eranger and his brothers, materially strengthens the representation of French eighteenth-century painting in Trafalgar Square. To avoid error, it has been pointed out that the subject of this portrait is not the famous Marquis de Vaudreuil, who in the "Arcturion" fought two English frigates for an hour till forced to

surrender by the arrival of a third English man-of-war," but another member of the same family, who was born in 1740 at San Domingo, to which he points on a map in this picture. He became Lieutenant-General Grand Falconer of France, took part in the siege of Gibraltar, and subsequently accompanied the Comte d'Artois in exile during the revolutionary period. F. R.

WASHINGTON—The Corcoran School of Art announces that through the generosity of friends of the institution funds have been provided for adding a class in sculpture to the curriculum of the school. Carl Mose has been appointed as the instructor. It is hoped that Lorado Taft will, from time to time, give personal supervision to this class.

Sculpture at Corcoran School

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The Art of the North

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Aug. 29
TO THE September issue of Drawing and Design Prof. Josef Strzygowski, the learned author of "Origins of Christian Church Art," contributes an important essay on "Northern Influences in Ancient Art."

Readers of this Austrian archaeologist's epoch-making book will remember that in it he maintains a twofold origin for art, and argues that while in the southern Mediterranean lands art from its cave-dwelling beginnings was linked with representation, in the northern lands graphic art was evolved from handicrafts and assumed abstract or symbolical forms.

Always a champion of northern art, Professor Strzygowski in his new essay reveals how much Europe owes to the art activities of the northern races. Accustomed as we are to the idea that the art of the Mediterranean countries is entirely southern, we may find it difficult to believe that it is to a large extent of northern origin. But Professor Strzygowski points out that in the case of Greece even, a northern people influenced an art which till then had been dominated by Egypt, Mesopotamia and Crete. "A characteristic of this northern art, as opposed to that of the south," he says, "is the absence of figures, due to religious laws against the worship of images." Taking the sinuous S-curve as the characteristic Nordic line, the professor shows it to be present in early Indian reliefs while it is completely absent in a typical Egyptian statue, which stands stiffly at attention with no trace of the softening Nordic line. Therefore it is argued that the Indian sculpture, while southern in so far as it represents a human figure, betrays northern influence in its sinuous curves.

When the human figure was introduced into northern art, the Nordic line reappears, and its effect on early Romanesque art is illustrated by the carved figure of St. Peter at Moissac, wherein a reposeful effect is brought about by the marked parallel arrangement of limbs, hands and feet to counteract the zigzagging lines.

To illustrate the Nordic line in the human figure, Professor Strzygowski takes the tombstone of Hegesios in the Dipylon at Athens and for comparison the Egyptian relief of "Ptolemy IX and Cleopatra" from the Temple of King Ombos. In the Greek relief, "the two figures are not brought into relation by the frame, but by the flowing lines which unite them, and which could not either be shortened or lengthened. . . . We may forget altogether that the sculpture represents two female figures and think of the design as an arrangement of flowing lines, typically Nordic."

On the other hand, in the Egyptian Ptolemy relief, "it is difficult to find any trace of the flowing line, except perhaps in the Queen's figure on the left. But the abruptness of the design—the King's stiff apron, for instance—has few artistic qualities." As a contrast with the art of the southern peninsula of Europe when invaded by a northern people, the professor takes an example from India which, he declares, forsook its original art forms to a greater degree than Greece when the Aryans found their way there. Reproducing the well-known squatting figure of "Buddha Preaching" from Sarnath—a work dating from the seventh century A. D.—Professor Strzygowski directs attention to the manner in which, in order to achieve a desired symmetry, "the swaying of the arms in front has been extended, and the chest has been narrowed to a triangular shape. Instead of a rectangular frame as in the Greek relief, a circle is set at the back of the shoulders, a device which seems to round off the flowing Indian contours."

In Indian art, it is argued, the Nordic line is more conspicuous in the human figure than in Greek. To Europeans, it is admission, Indian art seems aesthetically inferior because these soft-bodied figures, rounded and bent as if made of rubber, are not anatomically correct according to our ideas. But this seeming correctness is the result, according to Strzygowski, of the dominating influence on the sculptor of the Nordic line.

For his final comparison the professor takes the early eighth century Greek fresco in the castle of Kusir Amra in Syria and the Indian wall painting discovered by Sir Aurel Stein in a remote corner of Dandan Vilik in Khotan. In spite of the plastic effort of the modeling, the drawing of the Greek fresco is lifeless and uninspired in comparison with the exquisite expressiveness and beauty of line which, in the Indian painting, are brought to a high degree of perfection.

Even with this limited number of illustrations Professor Strzygowski may be said to have established his case that the calligraphic grace of line which is so conspicuous a feature both of Greek and Indian art is due to the influence of that Nordic art which is based on pure ornament.

Pittsburgh's annual International Exhibition of Paintings assembled by the Carnegie Institute, will be shown at the Brooklyn Museum Jan. 9 to Feb. 20. Pittsburgh will have the show from the middle of October. It will visit San Francisco before being shown in Brooklyn. There will be 400 paintings, the work of artists of 16 nations. American contributions will total 25.

"Serenade" has been selected as the title of the next Adolphe Menjou picture. The story, which deals with the love affairs of a composer in post-war Vienna, is an original by Ernest Vajda.

Alfredo Gramajo of Argentina

Buenos Aires, August, 1927
Special Correspondence
DURING the past decade many Argentine artists have discovered the pictorial possibilities of the Indian tribes to be found in the northern provinces of the Republic, but among the exhibitors at the yearly salons held in Buenos Aires none have been so compelling and so personal as Alfredo Gramajo Gutierrez, the "national painter," as he was called by Leopoldo Lugones, poet and art critic.

A native of the northern province of Tucuman, Gramajo is self-taught, save for two short periods of study at the Academy of Fine Arts in Buenos Aires. It is this fact perhaps which accounts for a certain ungainliness of drawing and peculiarities of perspective to be found in Gramajo's works; faults which, however, serve to heighten the elemental impression produced by this artist's studies of Indians of the Catamarca plateau.

Women wrapped in black shawls and showing only in the darkness of their long narrow faces the gleaming whites of their eyes, village folk going to market on tiny mouse-colored donkeys piled high with green and scarlet saddle-bags, ecclesiastical processions, aqual interior and illustrations of old native legends, all these are the favorite subjects of Alfredo Gramajo. The striped blankets aglow with color, the cotton-wool clouds trailing across a cobalt blue sky, the lean brown Indian folk, and the small white hovels covering at the foot of the red gold mountains, the canvases which Gramajo yearly exhibits at the Salon portray these things with an intensity of feeling, gaudy coloring and fantastic draw-

ing which invariably makes them stand out from the rest. At a recent exhibition of this artist's works, covering a period of 10 years, some of his finest canvases were on view. They were all decorative, patches of glowing color, which on closer inspection proved to be fantastic processions of Indians outlined dark and forbidding against the bright blue sky, or else, as in "The Red Blanket," a native woman in a pink bodice, her knees covered by a vividly scarlet blanket on which were worked Indian designs and holding in her arms a bullet-headed child wrapped in a dark blue shawl. "Pati-Bola" was another striking picture seen at the same exhibition. The dark-faced, bearded man sitting on the donkey with his right hand held up, a gay-colored fighting cock under his arm, was an interesting subject and the type one often met with in the north.

The legends of the north, which Gramajo has illustrated with a wealth of detail and richness of color reminiscent of Italian masters, are primitive and melancholy. For civilization has not yet invaded the northern provinces of La Rioja, Catamarca, Jujuy and Salta, and life in the small hamlets hidden away under the lee of the bare, red mountains is filled with colorful incidents appealing to an artist of the caliber of Alfredo Gramajo.

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THE HOME FORUM

Professionalism and Literature

A PUBLIC man of letters lately said, with the exaggeration which familiar conversation permits, "The great works are never written by literary people." The remark will not bear strict comparison with facts, but it throws a broad light upon certain temptations which beset professional writers, and which often lead astray men of genuine power. It is a critical moment in a writer's career when he has become in a sense independent of inspirations; when his skill has become so thoroughly trained that he can turn it readily in any direction. It is then, if ever, that the spirit of professionalism enters into his work and stamps it henceforth as second rate. The danger of license to powerful intellects is always great enough to make a rigid self-criticism imperative, but the danger of conformity, of routine, or mere literary dexterity, is greater.

This was the vice of the English classical school, a school of poets who began by excessive attention to style, and who speedily brought to perfection a form of verse which was itself a temptation to mere dexterity, soon reached and passed the line of original work, and became mere stylized, man of no inspiration, but of formidable capacity for the production of rhyming couplets. The widespread reaction which followed, in the course of which English poetry reached its high-water mark of originality and splendor, was a reaction against professionalism in letters, a reaffirmation that the writer must hold himself resolutely to the great facts of human experience, and have something vital to say.

It was one of the many services of Carlyle that he held literary professionalism in healthy contempt. It is true that he was not always free from phrases and verbal dexterities of his own making, but he was always true to the conviction that a writer who is faithful to his calling cannot be a paid advocate, selling his skill in the open market for the highest prices of public favor and success. To him, as to every great man of letters, the vocation of the writer was a calling as sacred as that of any other form of teaching; in a sense more sacred, because of far wider

and more pervasive influence than any other. In his view the true writer must be a person who has looked into human life with fresh eyes, grasped strongly and clearly some new conception, or conception of its scope and meaning, and who holds to the truth which has come to him with all the tenacity of a new moral impulse and conviction. Such a man will rarely fall a victim to dexterity, to routine, or to conventionalism in any form; his work will possess a quality of revelation, because it will be, in some sense, a disclosure of that which experience is teaching him. He will be a seer, for themes upon which to illustrate the range and charm of his skill; themes will rather search for him, and, having found him, will yield him their secrets and through his imagination find a fresh and noble interpretation.

The tendency to professionalism was never so great as now, because never before has the average of skill been as high, never before have so many people almost devoid of special insight and individual conviction possessed the skill to write fluently and entertainingly. There are certainly more men and women in the world today who can write fairly good verse than ever before since men began to write verse at all; and the number of those who write readable prose is even greater. This general diffusion of the skill which comes from culture rather than from natural aptitude is admirable for certain purposes, but not free from decided disadvantages. It produces an immense amount of reading matter which is not literature, but which overflows, and, to the eye of the great mass of people, erases the lines which separate the ephemeral from the enduring, the product of mere skill from the result of genuine insight. People read so much in these days of multiplied presses that the literary instinct is largely lost; the sense of style becomes dulled to an extreme degree, making it incapable of discerning what is literature and what is mere reading matter, good for the moment perhaps, but good for the moment only.

When skill of this sort is so widely diffused, and commands such large remunerations, writers of genuine power are in constant danger of substituting acquired for original gifts, of making dexterity do the work of individual insight, and of trusting to mere expertness instead of waiting upon genuine inspiration. The man of letters cannot afford to separate himself in association, in sympathy, or in thought from the common experiences of common people; he must not only keep in line with his generation, but he must live in vital and far-reaching relations with it. He must look into the future, but he cannot live far from the heart of today without losing those inspirations which are the essence of all great works.

A Cape of Clouds

The Dutch ship Rumphius is sailing southward between Singapore and Batavia, Java. Last night we looked long at the Southern Cross into which we set our course. It was upright by ten o'clock and a most impressive constellation.

We crossed the equator this afternoon late, and it is now evening. To the west is a long cape of land and above that cape of land there is a cape of clouds in the sky, dove-gray clouds. Back of this cape of dove-gray clouds is a massive sky of burnt orange. The only color in the sky at present is the great sweep of burnt orange and that dull-gray cape of clouds.

The burnt orange has now turned to gold, a deep brilliant gold, like the gold on the Capitol dome in Washington, a burnished gold which looks as if the noonday sun were shining full upon it. Then the cape of dove-gray clouds turns to old-rose, a long, narrow, beautiful strip of rose, running parallel with the darker cape of land below which reaches out into the ocean.

Now the background has turned to old-gold, a dull old-gold such as the luster of the thin pine ends used in making beautiful necklaces. The sun seems no longer to be shining on this background of gold as it did before, as at noonday, but faintly, as through a screen of mist. The cape of clouds has not changed its position. But it has now turned to a coal black, its silhouette gleaming out through the deepening dusk against that dull, old-gold background.

Now the fourth development begins. All the ship is watching it and wondering at it. Most of them have not seen changes that led up to it, but they are drinking in with eagerness the marvelous climax.

The background is a dull amber. But against that dull amber a strange thing is happening. A great fan, with its handle down in the purpling waters of the ocean, is spreading itself out over the western sky as if in the hands of a mermaid lying in the tropical waters below the equator.

The ribs of this fan look like rays of rose and deep green. The lines are as clear-cut as the stripes in our American flag. They do not fade into each other gradually. They are as well defined as if a painter had laid them out with a thousand-mile measuring rod. Old-rose and deep green, the ribs of the fan alternate. I have counted twenty-five distinct stripes, or ribs. And drifting lightly against this fan is the cape of clouds, now as dark as midnight. It is a tremendously beautiful thing. This black cape of clouds against the rose-and-green ribs of the great fan and back of that the amber, dull amber of the western sky.

Such surprises the sunset holds for those who will be patient enough to study them and to watch, for those who will look up more than they look down at Vesper time, for those who will open their eyes to see.—WILLIAM L. STINGER, in "A Book of Sonnets."

Emerson has pointed us to the ravishing beauty of the night when the stars are out depicting the heavens like bright battalions. If this nightly event happened but once every thousand years how eager we should be to see it, says Emerson, and how we should reverse. That is true. Familiarity breeds indifference. But when the night is like a diamond dome is it not incomparable?

Yes, as incomparable as its twin, the morn. The stars have frayed through the delicate fabric of morn, there is a rosy flush, the gradual glow of the sun's bright unfurled banners, the mystic splendor of full ascent as it climbs the rim of earth pouring its piercing rays into every

bay and cove, every nook and cranny, to bathe the world in its beauty. When a phenomenon it is to see the red sun streaming out of the scattering clouds of night! Or to watch the first faint streaks of dawn waking up the eastern sky, the dew-peaked grass shimmering in the cathedral gray of the morning! Ah, one throws one's arms open to greet it, to take it to the breast. Strange yearnings and dreams seize on one—dreams of rapture, yearnings for things always beyond the farther end of one's fingers. Thrills of a state unborn are ours. The wings of the soul are greeting the wings of the mornings.

Writes Max Muller:
"Look at the dawn, and forget for

a moment your astronomy; I ask you whether, when the dark veil of night is slowly lifted, and the air becomes transparent and alive, and light streams forth, you know not whence, you would not feel that your eyes were looking into the very eye of the infinite."

A certain grandeur, an irresistible power, an overwhelming sense of the order and beauty of the universe, is his who greets the dawn. Deep calm is in the heart of nature. The flowers bloom in sweet tranquillity, the sun makes no clatter as his fiery hoofs ascend the sky, the stars burn brightly and shine quietly, and the moon walks the night with the silent grace of a silvery dream. And how

silently the world rolls into morning out of the shadows of night!

It came to me unheralded at dawn. Enwrapped in tissues soft of silver mist And odors of sunbeams. One by one the folds Drifting away, touched by an unseen hand, Revealed the hidden treasure. Then I heard The songs of birds, whisper of morning breeze, Murmur of myriad prayers, thanksgiving, praise. It was a good and perfect gift—one more New Day.



Oxford From the Bodleian.

"Church Parade" in Lagos

In all parts of the globe, every city, town or village has its recognized time and place for a "fashion parade"; for instance in Cape Town on Saturday mornings one may see crowds in Adderley Street. Perhaps the most unique and amusing church parade in the world is that of the natives of Lagos, Nigeria.

During the week they are to be seen at their work, wearing little clothing of any kind, but on Sundays they come out dressed in European style, the men wearing top hats and morning coats, the women being attired in Parisian fashions. On their way to church, they raise their hats to their numerous friends and stop to inquire after the health of their respective families with a most exaggerated and lavish display of etiquette, bowing most profusely to the women, and being most strict as to the observance of the custom of addressing their friends with a very pronounced "Mister" preceding the name on each occasion that it is mentioned.

"Good morning, Mr. Try-Best, I hope you are well, and how is your wife, Mr. Try-Best?"

"Very well, thank you, Mr. Blackman-Trouble. And how are you, Mr. Blackman-Trouble?"

Such are the drifts of conversation that may be overheard previous to the execution of their religious devotions, there being prevalent a marked eccentricity in their names, of which they are invariably proud.

In the afternoon, having spent an hour or so at Sunday school, all the "elite" set out on the two-mile walk along the road from the town to the beach. In the fierce rays of the tropical sun, numbers of natives of different tribes, with their sweethearts and wives, throng together in their hopelessly inappropriate dark and thick clothing, with top hats, epaules, and—although there may not be a sign of rain—the inevitable umbrella, which is not even used as a sunshade but which adds to the semblance of a music-hall comedian.

On arriving at the beach, where the blue Atlantic rollers beat the shifting shores with their incessant foaming surge, this social function reaches its climax. After much railing of hats, bows and exchanging of greetings, which take place on the silvery sands, with a background of palm trees and green undergrowth extending almost to the water's edge, the time approaches for them to make their return journey.

The strain of wearing tight shoes and socks or stockings, to which they are so unaccustomed, begins to tell on them, with the result that the obvious course left open is taken, they sit on the ground and solemnly remove the offending articles of clothing!

Perhaps no more ludicrous sight can be imagined than that to be seen, toward sunset along this road, the sun, like a fiery orb sinking in the western sky, casting its evening rays on the long returning procession of weary natives bedecked in all their finery of a modern Western civilization, but, in contrast to the silken garments and top hats, both males and females being barefooted and carrying their shoes and stockings sometimes having them slung across the famous umbrellas!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Dim, friendly cloisters built of mellow stone,
Tranquil with peace and reason's reign serene,
Thronged with gay youth in somber cap and gown
Of wisdom's harvest richly eager to glean.
Quadrangles of emerald blazing with flowers
Where holy beauty sits and works her loom,
Weaving her fabric through eternal hours
Shadowed by hoary spires soft with time's bloom.

Topaz lanterns in amethystine shades
Clatter of boots in winding cobbled lanes
Seeking the friendly fires as daylight fades,
Its lingering rays still crimsoning the vases.
And towers; while in the meadow by the Cher
Autumnal fires spread incense on the air.

From Stedman to Dobson

The next letter is from the American poet Edmund Clarence Stedman. . . Mr. Stedman may be said to have been my father's principal advocate in America in those early days; for it was he who wrote an introductory appreciation in the American edition of "Vignettes in Rhyme," published in America in 1880. The letter is headed Century Club, New York, July 19, 1875, and reads as follows:

"On returning from my voyage to the tropics I find that I have to thank you for a double pleasure: for most kind words, with respect to my verse, from one whom a down-east yankee would call 'a judge of the article'—and for a copy of 'Vignettes in Rhyme,' the gift of the Author's own hand. With the book I was the more pleased since it enabled me to present my own copy obtained and read months previously to a friend, who also lives in Arcady and reads your lyrics with most dainty and appreciative zest. There is such a difference between the society-verse of a rhymester and that of a poet; and, indeed, I have not often felt, of late, how little that difference is, until I tasted and enjoyed the sweet waters of poetry that flowed from the unobtrusive of even your lightest stimulus of application—you know that Landor said there was something of summer even in the noise of insects—and I only affirm the fact that your readers here are select and not few, in hope that to know it may be as agreeable to you as it is to me; and I am especially glad of it, as it speaks so well for the good taste of my own land. . . .

"I am not surprised that the grace, lightness and pathos of your lyrics and idylls have so soon carried them to a new edition. Let me close by saying that the too brief reference made to them and their Author, in my forthcoming book, was written and in type before the reception of your note, and hence was an unprejudiced expression of my estimate. I am sure it is but the beginning of many longer plaudits which your future work gained for you at home and abroad."—ALAN DOBSON, in "The Cornhill Magazine."

Cruz y corona

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página.

NADIE negará que el llevar a cabo de cualquier cosa que vale la pena requiere labor y esfuerzo pacíficos, y el dicho antiguo, "No cruz, no corona", es bien conocido a la mayoría de la gente. El Cristianismo realista esta verdad evidente, pero el sentido verdadero de la cruz se ha oscurecido en el transcurso de los siglos. Es considerado generalmente como un símbolo de sumisión paciente a dolor y malandanza, y así su interés vital se ha perdido para la humanidad. El Maestro dijo a sus discípulos: "Si alguno quiere venir en pos de mí, niéguese a sí mismo, y tome su cruz, y síguese a mí, y cualquiera que perdiera su vida por causa de mí, la hallará." Crede y ritual han oscurecido de tal manera el sentido verdadero de las palabras que pocos comprenden que el tomar de la cruz, bien entendido, es realmente una práctica alegre e interesante, y decididamente necesita ser emprendida antes de que la corona del éxito pueda ser alcanzada y llevada.

La Ciencia Cristiana explica lógicamente y claramente que toda acción mala es el producto de un modo de pensar erróneo que, al no ser corregido por pensamientos de verdad que emanan de Dios, el bien, conduce a resultados desgraciados y desastrosos. Basando todas sus deducciones en el gran hecho que Dios es el bien omnipotente y que creó al hombre en Su reflejo perfecto, la Ciencia Cristiana demuestra a la humanidad que sea por sufrimiento sea por la Ciencia esta corrección del mal está impresa a la humanidad continuamente. De esta manera el estudiante de la Ciencia Cristiana logra una comprensión más despierta de la vida y sus exigencias, y eso le da fe y ánimo para comprender una nueva carrera de vigiliencia sobre sus pensamientos, que un cambio producido en un sentido más libre de vida. El proceso es tan lógico y la promesa tan segura que sus esfuerzos espirituales son llenos de éxitos, y a medida que comprende que eso es el sentido verdadero del llevar de la cruz, la amargura y el terror se desvanecen y alegría ocupa su lugar.

Para ponerlo simplemente, el inventir de cada pensamiento malo en cuanto entra la mente con un pensamiento correcto es literalmente llevar la cruz. En la página 15 de "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" por Mary Baker Eddy leemos: "Tenemos que negar el pecado y sostener que Dios es el Todo en todo. Tenemos que resolver de tomar la cruz y de salir con corazones sinceros para trabajar y velar por la gloria, Verdad y Amor."

La Verdad ha aceptado pecado, enfermedad y muerte como inevitables y se ha acostumbrado a juzgar todo desde esta base desalentadora. Por consiguiente el llevar de la cruz o el inventir de entos pensamientos erróneos no se ha practicado y el mal ha parecido perpetuarse en la experiencia humana. Por el contrario, Jesús empezó la labor de su vida con un entendimiento correcto de Dios perfecto y un hombre perfecto, y en su tierno deseo de liberar a la humanidad era fiel a esta idea, rechazando todo testimonio que llevaba evidencia contraria.

Sharing

Is thy cruce of comfort failing?
Rise and share it with another.
And through all the years of famine
It shall serve thee and thy brother.
Love divine will fill thy storehouse,
Or thy hand will still renew:
Scanty fare for one will often
Make a royal feast for two.

—ELIZABETH CHARLES, POEMS.

Cross and Crown

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NO ONE will deny that all that is worth achieving comes as the result of patient toil and practice; and the old motto, "No cross, no crown," is familiar to most people. Christianity emphasizes this truth, but the real meaning of the cross has waned through the centuries. It is now generally regarded as a symbol of patient submission to sorrow and evil; and thus its vital interest to humanity has been lost. Our Master said to his disciples, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me. . . . and whosoever will lose his life for my sake shall find it." Creed and ritual have so obscured the true meaning of his words that few realize that taking up the cross, when understood, is really a joyful and interesting practice and, positively, must be undertaken before the crown of good results can be won and worn.

Christian Science explains logically and lucidly that all wrong action is the product of wrong thinking, and unless corrected by true thought, emanating from God, leads to unhappy and disastrous results. Basing all its deductions on the great fact that God is omnipotent good and that He created man as His perfect reflection, Christian Science shows mankind that either through suffering or Science this correction of evil is being forced continually on humanity. Thus the student of Christian Science gains a new understanding of life and its demands; and this gives him faith and courage to begin a new career of watchfulness over his thoughts, which in turn works out for him a freer sense of life. The process is so logical and the promise so sure that great interest attends his spiritual efforts; and as he discerns that this is the true meaning of cross-bearing, bitterness and dread vanish and joy fills his place.

To put it simply, reversing every wrong thought as it comes into mind with a right thought, is literally carrying the cross. On page 15 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy we read: "We must deny sin and plead God's alms. We must resolve to take up the cross, and go forth with honest hearts to work and watch for wisdom, Truth, and Love."

Mankind has accepted sin, disease, and death as inevitable and has grown into the habit of judging everything from this disheartening basis. Consequently, the bearing of the cross, or the reversal of these false beliefs, has not been understood.

Blackbirds in a City Park

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

High were the buildings all about,
Hotels, and theaters, fine shops,
Without,
Within, green grass, sunlight and
shadow,
Graveled walks, and flowers aplenty,
And blackbirds tripping daintily.

The traffic surged ceaselessly
Around. Street cars clanging noisily:
The cry of motorbays, and toot of
motor horn!

Within the park a fountain tinkled;
A soft breeze wrinkled
The surface of the quiet pool
And blackbirds drank of its waters
cool.

A sweet oasis in the heart
Of the city. A tiny spot where one
might rest, apart
From the hurry, the fret and the
conflict.
Some of the restfulness
Of the fields was there, in the calm-
ness
Of the trees, in the carefree
Chatter of blackbirds tripping daintily.

HELEN MAER BROWN.

"Girded With Joy"

So much we owe to environment! We can, of course, transcend it, overcome it, be superior to it, for which we must be very thankful. Nevertheless, the witchery and wizardry of surroundings work themselves into us, and upon us. See Clem Yeobright framed in the environment of Eglon Heath, amber butterflies afloat, and fluttering around him! What a background for a character! What a setting!

It is probably never fully appreciated, that lament of the Exiles in Babylon when they were asked, "Sing us one of your songs of Zion." The song would not rise in their hearts. Why? Well, they were dwelling in a country of mud flats, whilst they had been nurtured in a country of hills and dales. "How can we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?" they replied, their harps hanging on the willow trees. The songs of home were for singing amid his sights and sounds and familiar intimacies. Their drab and horizontal surroundings crushed the song from their lips. They needed to lift their eyes to the hills if their voices were to swell to the jubilation of song.

An Englishman out in the great American Northwest, riding over the bald prairie in an unwinning sun, sighed audibly for the dales and hills of his native beloved Derbyshire. "Oh, the little Alps of my own dear country," he exclaimed in subdued but serious tones. He then went on to picture them shining in the sun and flanking their little crags in a weeping rain. He wished for the shelter of a high rock.

Hills have an inspiration of their own. Even the commercial eye must not, and does not, neglect beauty. Hence your realtor will push you into his automobile and take you to some commanding eminence to view the town! This business of living is largely one of prospect. There is a desire in our hearts for the hills. The little hills are girded with joy.

taken and evil has seemed to perpetuate itself in mankind's experience. On the contrary, Jesus started his life work with a correct understanding of perfect God and perfect man, and in his loving desire to free humanity, he was loyal to this idea, rejecting all testimony which bore evidence to the reverse.

This denial of material sense resulted to all who came to him in the manifestation of spiritual healing, and was the cross Jesus bore right up to the hill of Calvary, where an ungrateful world tried to destroy him and all he had stood for. The cross has since become "the lodestar in the demonstration of Christ's meaning—the demonstration by which sin and sickness are destroyed" (1914, pp. 238, 239). No wonder that he who bade his followers "preach the gospel" and "heal the sick," so often said that we must deny self and take up the cross! This correct method of destroying evil was the basis of Jesus' mission here, and made him essentially the Saviour of the world.

Ignorance of God has constructed a network of lies about God and His creation, apparently expressed in a seeming mind opposed to divine Mind. A lie can be destroyed only by proclaiming the truth and thus exposing it; after which the lie is powerless to deceive. It often seems evident that people resist the exposure of a lie, seemingly preferring it to the truth; and Jesus suffered through this curious trait in mortals, for the writer of Hebrews says that Jesus endured the "contradiction of sinners against himself." This also was Jesus' cross, which he bore with love and patience, almost his last words being, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." The only reward mortals gave for such unceasing devotion to the ideal was the mockery of a crown of thorns; but in reality Jesus' ascension above the lies of material life into spiritual consciousness was his true crown. Just as Jesus' earthly life was lived as an example and inspiration to humanity, so was its culminating reward, the crown of life, an assured promise to each of us.

In Revelation we read, "Be thou faithful unto death [the destruction of all error], and I will give thee a crown of life." Neither do we have to wait until the full destruction of error before getting glimpses of the crown; for as we daily do our best in reversing evil, by loyally declaring the alms of God, we gain the crown of rejoicing, a sweet sense of God's presence and approval. Thus the cross and crown are blended in Christianity and its history, and become the fitting emblems or seals of Christian Science.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.)

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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GOOD BUYING

**GOOD BUYING
CONTINUES IN
LEATHER MARKET**

Average Advance of 2
Cent in Prices—Foot

There is considerable activity in leathers, with an average advance of 2 per cent in the offerings. The upward trend of packer hide quotations is responsible for the strength of finished leather. The volume of business being booked at the fact has broadened the demand and leather buyers are fairly liberal in their selection of upper leathers.

There is more interest manifested in choice scoured oak backs at 54c. Demand for oak oaf is smart even to keep stocks sold up close to receive prices show no material change. Rec-scoured double shoulders are attracting buyers at 44 to 42c, also all shoulders at 31c.

report that bookings passed expectations during the last week end. Packers' steers back sell at 52c. Country hogs sold readily at 48 to 46c. Choice of cow backs are on a par with steer backs at 52 to 50c.

Union tanned offal, car lots, is moving well. The leading three eastern markets are offering volume lots of offal on the following basis: Sins, shoulders at 40 to 38c; bellies at 35c. Union heads, standard grades, at 15c.

Calfskin tanners report that recent bookings lack volume. Prime grades chrome calf, plump, weights are

Medium grades are 42 to 40c plain colors or black.

Upper Leather Steady

Side upper leather is moving steady. Cautious seasonal buying rule. Prices hold strong. Choice lots of chrome sides are quoted at 35c. Synthetic medium grade sells at 34c. Synthetic chrome sides are selling at 32c to 30c.

Chrome colors are in lower supply. Active at 33c to 32c, second grade at 31c to 30c, and cheaper lots at 29c to 28c. Combination tannages are

abundant but are obtainable at prices ranging from 28c down. There is a smart demand for elk sides, in the cheaper grades.

Split leather tanners report no business active, with prices firm. Fleeced splits are scarce, the better grade being quoted at 26c, plump weight. Lower selections range in price from 24c down to 15c.

Shoe splits are offered at 15c for the top grade. A prime second sells at 10c, with the lower grades moving at 5c to 10c. Suede splits, in the different grades, are selling at 14c to 10c. The extent of the dealers are doing a multiplying business of ordinary proportions. Rumors are current of clearing sales concessions, but patent leather, at standard tannages' s held strong of scheduled prices. Choice selections of the four patent leathers are offered at 50c to 45c.

Shoe Buying Heavy

Glazed kid tanners are quite well looked up on the medium and low end grades. Back orders are practically completed. The larger part of the demand still hovers around the cheaper grades. The color is a

Colors are obsolete. Pink, brown and black are now highly modern. Prices are high, ranging from 85c a foot for the fine three-foot lines to 65 to 55c for the four to five foot spread.

The demand for fall footwear continues strong. Wire orders for special lots are quite common with requests for rush delivery. Reports from salesmen on the road are excellent, new business from that source.

Not for many seasons have the northern manufacturers been so well provided with work ahead of the cutting rooms as is the case now. Many of them are unable to guarantee deliveries before Nov. 1, while some are declining to book new accounts. So far as is ascertainable, buyers have no complaints, as the upward

ing of quotations seem commensurate with the present rates noted in the leather markets. As a whole, shoe factories throughout the country are well assured of a fall run which may lap over into the activities of 1928.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price

	Index	Pur- number power
-May (peak of prices)	247	40.5
-January (low).....	128	72.5
-Yearly average	149.3	66.0
-Yearly average	159.2	62.8
-Yearly average	151.3	66.1

January average	145.5	68.7
February average	143.0	69.9
March average	140.7	71.1
April average	140.0	71.4
May average	140.0	71.5
June average	139.6	71.6
July average	138.6	72.1
Aug. wk end Aug. 26	142.0	70.4
August average	141.1	70.9
Sept. wk end Sept. 2	142.1	70.7
Sept. wk end Sept. 9	144.4	69.2
Sept. wk end Sept. 16	144.6	69.2

DIVIDENDS

ston Electrical Instrument Com-
declared the regular 50-cent divi-
on the class A stock, payable Oct.
tock of record Sept. 24.

ron Steel Hoop Company declared
regular quarterly 2 per cent pre-
dividend, payable Oct. 1.

merican Screw Company declared
regular quarterly 1 per cent divi-
payable Oct. 1 to stock of record

tion Mills declared the regular dividend 1½ per cent dividend, payable 30 to stock of record Sept. 23.

Rel Tea Company declared the quarterly 1½ per cent dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Abraham & Straus declared the quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share, payable Nov. 1.

LONDON WOOL SALES

BY-PRODUCTS COKE
CHICAGO, Sept. 13—Ey-Products Coke Co. announced today for redemption Oct. 20 at \$111 per share, cumulative preferred stock outstanding. The company also announced that it had received a dividend of \$1.00 per share from the U. S. Steel Corp. for the third quarter of 1934.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
revenues of the Canadian Pa-
sion year to Sept. 14 amounted to
1,000, compared with \$122,153,000
corresponding period.

2 Company has passed the 2 per
ferred dividend, due at this time.

CLEVELAND

RESULTS SUNDAY
Brooklyn 2, Fall River 1.
& P. Coats 1, New York Giants 1.
Providence 2, N. Y. Nationals 0.
Hartford 2, Newark 1.

Army-in-India Pony Polo Team Displays Brilliant Form

Defeats Eastcott in First-Round Match of the United States Open Championships, 11 to 5—Sands Point Captures Second Game of Series From Magpies

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 19 (Special)—The Army-in-India polo team, now relieved of the pressure of representing Great Britain in the international matches with the United States team, displayed brilliant play in starting the annual United States open polo championship with a victory over the Eastcott team, on Saturday, by a score of 11 to 5, at Meadowbrook.

Then the second match of the championship, played on Fieschmann Field of the Sands Point Polo Club, formerly known as the Orange County team, between the Army-in-India and the Eastcott team, headed by Devereux Milburn, resulted in a victory for Sands Point, by a score of 10 to 7.

A new member of the invading team from the Orient made his first appearance in the lineup of the Army-in-India, when Lieut. H. P. Guinness was placed at back, with Maj. Eric G. Atkinson, the former holder of that position, moving forward to No. 3, while the former holder of the same as in the last international game, Capt. Richard George, at No. 1, and Capt. John P. Denning at No. 2.

British Slow to Start
Against them was pitted A. C. Schwartz, No. 1, the two Hoppings, with the son, E. A. S. Hopping at No. 2, and his father, Erle W. Hopping, playing No. 3, while the former was the famous English and Argentine player, John A. E. Trill, who is now becoming acclimatized to American polo as well.

As in their previous appearances, the British officers were a trifle slow in going into their scoring stride, and the first half of the game found the Eastcott team in the lead until a goal in the fourth chukker. But a goal in that period tied the score, and seven goals went to the credit of the Army-in-India team in the last half, while only a single one went to the credit of Eastcott. Even this margin might have been greater but for the defense play of Trill, who stopped many dashes that might have succeeded otherwise.

In the earlier periods the British were decidedly inferior in their pony strength, being frequently outdistanced and outmaneuvered by their opponents, but this was reversed in the latter half, and the ponies from India settled definitely the question of supremacy.

Each team scored a goal in the first chukker, with Captain George making the first goal from an angle, and E. W. Hopping shot a ball from a throw-in so truly that the shot went through from an acute angle.

Trail Opens the Attack
They divided a goal apiece at the start of the second, with Trill the first to launch an attack which was sent into the goal by Schwartz. Then Atkinson took the ball from Trill and went through the opposition to score in turn. Combination play between Trill to Hopping Sr., to Schwartz, added another to the total of Eastcott, leaving them leading at 3 to 2 when the bell rang.

The third chukker was also divided, when Guinness stopped an attack, and his return with it to George, and the latter dashed down the field for a goal, with a combination between Trill and Hopping Sr., giving the former an easy shot.

The British tied the score with the only goal in the fourth chukker, with a free shot by Atkinson on a foul by Schwartz.

Up to this time the play was even, but the next two chukkers settled the game. Denning scored two goals in the fifth, with the first coming on a long drive by Guinness, who was filling the back position like a veteran, followed by a 40-yard smash by Denning, and another attack got past Trill, and Denning walloped another in.

The sixth went 2 to 1 to the British, with Trill scoring on an individual dash, and George and Guinness each sending the ball through, with the latter displaying Milburn tactics by riding off young Hopping and then getting away to make the final shot on a pass from George.

Three more goals to the visitors in the last two chukkers, with George, in the seventh, and Guinness, again riding off young Hopping, and Denning, on an angle shot, scoring in the final chukker. The summary:

ARMY-IN-INDIA EASTCOTT
No. 1—Capt. Richard George C. Schwartz
No. 2—Capt. J. P. Denning, E. A. S. Hopping
No. 3—Maj. E. G. Atkinson
Back—Lieut. H. P. Guinness John A. E. Trill

Score—Army-in-India 11, Eastcott 5. Goals—Atkinson 2, Captain Denning 2, Major Atkinson 1, Lieutenant Guinness 2 for Army-in-India; Schwartz 2, Trill 2, E. W. Hopping for Eastcott. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White, U. S. A. Time—Eighty minutes.

The composition of the teams which encountered each other on the Sands Point Field yesterday was as follows: Sands Point, W. Verill Harriman, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., J. Cheever Cowdin and Louis E. Stoddard; Magpies, Morgan Belmont, Gerald Baldwin, J. Watson Webb and Devereux Milburn. This afforded an interesting view of the comparative value of Hitchcock and Milburn, the outstanding figures of the American team in the recent international match.

Hitchcock emerged victor in the test, but the record of the game, the play of the associates of Milburn on the Magpies, Young Baldwin, the English player, was especially off in scoring ability, and he showed himself unable to get into scoring mood until the very end of the game, when the lead of Sands Point was too great to be overcome. This shift of the burden of scoring for the Magpies on J. Watson Webb, and the left-hander nobly bore the brunt, making five of the goals for his team. Milburn was kept so busy warding off the attacks of Hitchcock and Harriman, who was displaying the best polo he has shown this season, that he was unable to indulge in his usual attacks.

Nether Scores Early
Neither team was able to score in the earlier part of the game, with Milburn halting the many rushes of Hitchcock without damage, until the bell rang, when a ruff by Cowdin the entire length of the field gave him a finely driven goal. But Webb more than balanced the account in the second, when his fast pony, Wrack-up, carried him down the field to fast for Louis Stoddard to intercept and the left hander slapped a ball from his near-side. A similar rush from the throw-in gave him a second goal, but soon afterward a foul gave Hitchcock a free shot, which went true and tied the score. The third chukker was Hitchcock's as he followed up a drive by Stoddard that went just outside the posts, by taking the ball from a scrimmage that resulted from the drive out, and scoring on the two long drives. Later he added another, all by himself, from close to midfield.

The fourth chukker found Milburn effective in holding off Hitchcock, but this allowed Harriman to get free, and he obtained a goal late in the chukker, on a drive from the sideboards. This placed Sands Point ahead at 5 to 2 at half time.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

British Labor's Financial Policy

A NEW financial policy for the British Labor Party is defined in a resolution drawn up by the Executive Committee of this body for discussion at the annual meeting of the organization, which is to be held at Blackpool in the first week of October. British Labor has hitherto been committed to proposals for paying off a substantial portion of the national debt by means of a capital levy, i. e., the confiscation of a portion of the savings of everyone possessed of an income over a stated amount. Responsible leaders of the party have long recognized that such a scheme is impracticable. Their defence of it has been perfunctory. Its continuance upon this program has proved a handicap to electioneering. Voters who might otherwise have supported Labor have been frightened into the capitalist camp.

New proposals for raising money for socialistic schemes have had to be evolved. The plan drawn up is simple. It is to impose at the rate of two shillings in the pound "a special surtax on incomes over £500 a year derived from property and investment." "Broadly," says a Labor memorandum, "this would mean that the new tax would be paid by the same people who would have paid the capital levy in the original form in which it was proposed. Instead of a once-for-all-tax, assessed in proportion to the capital itself, there would be this new annual tax assessed in proportion to the income which the ownership of capital yields."

The plan is strongly opposed by both Conservatives and Liberals. The main argument used against it is that it would make capital even dearer than it already is and thus shut out enterprises on all sides and increase unemployment and poverty among the very workers it is designed to help. It is pointed out that the rate of interest prevailing in Britain before the war has been raised from 3 to 5 per cent already by the operation of the existing tax of 4 shillings in the pound. To increase this tax by 50 per cent, as Labor now proposes, means so large an increase in the cost of finance that only the most prosperous enterprises could hope to survive, and how many of them would remain prosperous when connected undertakings had put up their shutters, is highly problematical. If the proceeds of the tax were to be devoted entirely, either to the reduction of debt or to the promotion of profitable enterprise, there might be something to be set on the other side of the account. The resolution drawn up by the Labor Party's Executive Committee, however, lays down that the objects in view are for "liberating resources for the abolition of taxes on necessities," for the development of the social services, and only thirdly "for reduction of the debt." It is clear, therefore, that the main effect of the proposal must be to place yet another heavy burden upon industry.

That is a consideration to which it may be hoped the British Labor Party will give the grave attention it deserves before committing itself irremediably to a policy liable to prove scarcely less embarrassing than the one it has had the courage to throw aside. There is reassurance in the fact that one untenable scheme is now likely to disappear. Its successor will, in any case, have to be assayed in the fire like gold. It is to the advantage of Labor that the cross should be burnt before the minting of a new policy takes place.

The Welfare of the Whole

AS THE issue gradually clears, the hue and cry over the action of the Federal Reserve Board in ordering the Chicago Reserve Bank to reduce its discount rate will subside and the question of who controls the reserve system and for what purpose may become more obvious to the general public. How far the authority of the board goes, it is true, has never been fully established, and there may be an honest doubt whether in the present instance that body has not exceeded its authority. The law states that each of the twelve reserve banks shall establish rates at which commercial paper will be accepted for rediscount. That stipulation was made of each of the banks because it was felt that they could best determine the necessities of their immediate districts. The law further states, however, that these rates shall be "subject to review and determination" of the Federal Reserve Board. The immediate issue raised is whether in that phrase it was intended that the board could "direct" an individual bank to raise or to lower its rates.

Back in 1920 when post-war business was moving at a rapid rate and prices were being skyrocketed, the reserve banks were the first to apply the brakes and to check the inflation that then threatened to engulf the country. It is remembered that the Federal Reserve Board was then criticized severely for acting so drastically, but after the tide had been turned and the country was able to view the crisis in its clearer posterior lights, the board was criticized for not acting sooner. Probably in the acuteness of the situation at that time many have learned to forget what happened the year following. That was the time of considerable speculation and it was necessary to check the downward tendency of prices and to get goods moving again. Discount rates which had previously been as high as 7 per cent were gradually reduced until within less time than a year they had been brought down to 4½ per cent. Furthermore, the very thing which happened in 1927 was but a repetition of what happened in 1921. The Chicago Reserve Bank refused to reduce its rate to the level of the other eleven banks until pressure was brought to bear upon it by the Federal Reserve Board. At that time the formality of an "order" was avoided, but the issue was just as clear-cut then as it was this year.

The right of the Federal Reserve Board may be questioned under the law, but it would raise no new issue. The only factor which has any serious import at the present time is whether or not the reasons prompting the reduction in the rate were cogent. At this time of the year the harvests begin to move to market. In previous years no inconsiderable proportion of American cotton, grain and other staples, going

into exports, have been financed with foreign money. The central banks of Europe are not in a position at this time to finance any considerable proportion of that movement, and if the marketing of the American crops is to be effected without loss to the producers then ample banking credit must be provided and at reasonably low rates. That, frankly, is the motive behind the action of the Federal Reserve Board, and the sooner that fact is realized the sooner will the issue over the discount rates lose its force.

It is the province of the twelve reserve banks to serve their individual districts, but it is the province of the board to see that the whole system serves best the interests of the whole country. If the banks in any district believe they have been improperly supervised by the central body, they have the power to resign from the system in protest. But no member bank is likely to exercise that right if the motive behind the action is determined by the common weal.

A Worth-While Contest

CONSIDERATION of the personnel of the presidential tickets of the two great parties in 1928 is a fascinating game at the present moment, but must be mere speculation. Factors yet undreamed of may enter the problem before 1928 and cause it to be solved in a way not now to be foreseen, yet discussion of the subject on the basis of present information is not without its value.

It might so happen that the next election would take such a form as to put an end to that political anomaly known as the Solid South. Perhaps from no partisan factor in Government has the United States suffered more than from this. The South itself, boasting of its solidity, has suffered seriously because its insistence upon casting its vote invariably for the candidate of one party has militated greatly against its influence in the councils of both parties. Democratic managers, figuring the electoral votes of the South as theirs for any candidate, are apt to urge the selection of nominees who will appeal to the political machines of New York, Illinois, and other northern states dominated by city political bosses. On the other hand, in the national councils of the Republican Party, the southern delegates, reflecting as they do on its electoral votes, are only too apt to become purchasable pawns employed by the politician who will pay most for them.

This year spokesmen of the South in both the Republican and Democratic parties are asserting that the nomination of a Democratic candidate who would appeal most powerfully to the great machine-ridden, wet Democratic electorates of the northern cities would lose certain of the southern states. This opinion is reinforced by those who contend that the nomination of Secretary Hoover especially would inevitably secure for the Republican Party three and perhaps four of the southern commonwealths usually regarded as solidly Democratic. A contest between Governor Smith and Secretary Hoover would make of the South a genuine political fighting ground. It might not result in the breaking of the ancient practice of voting the Democratic ticket no matter who headed it, but very shrewd observers believe that it would. If that should be accomplished it would be a thing of perhaps more advantage to the political future of the United States than even the election of the individual who shattered the tradition.

Of course, neither of these very eminent gentlemen may head his party ticket. Each has innumerable friends and a powerful support, but that very fact assures almost equally powerful opposition. It is interesting, however, to speculate upon what might be the result should the Californian, with his notable record of national service, be opposed to the New Yorker who is serving his fourth term as the Governor of the Empire State.

A Noiseless Steam Shovel

REGARDING the noise nuisances—an electric steam shovel which makes no more noise than the hum of its motor has been invented. This may seem to be paradoxical but a word of explanation will remove all doubts. The words "steam shovel" convey to the average reader the picture of a gigantic steel or iron contrivance that scoops up great quantities of earth to the accompaniment of shrill whistles, escaping steam, the clanking of chains and the violent "choo-choos" of what is apparently an overburdened and complaining portable steam engine.

Such is a steam shovel, and for a full appreciation of what the new invention means to humanity one really feels compelled to describe the relatively noiseless electrically operated shovel as an "electric steam shovel." This latest type of shovel is assisting in the construction of the Hudson River Bridge at Fort Lee, and it is rather surprising that the engineers and contractors have found that operations "could proceed with greater efficiency and neighborhood co-operation with minimum noise."

It is the same old shovel. It noses into the excavation in the same old way. It is the same old steam shovel without the steam and the engine to make the steam. So why not call it an "electric steam shovel" and then everybody will understand just what it is? This may be recorded as another and an important step forward in the movement for the diminution and absorption of noises in the larger cities, a study of which is now under way. The next task should be to solve that greatest of all noise-nuisance offenders—the incompressible electric riveter.

Women's Activities and the Children

THE announcement that the women's club of a North Dakota town will give a prize of \$20 to every boy graduating from the high school who has abstained from the use of tobacco during his four years' course is one of many indications that women's clubs are assuming new responsibilities for boys and girls in their teens. Between founding day nurseries and establishing penny luncheons in the schools, buying children's books for libraries and installing good pictures in classrooms,

women's organizations for many years have been actively engaged in projects for the benefit of younger children. Recently there has been a more definite move to extend such activities for the benefit of older boys and girls and young men and women.

The women's club of a farming community in the middle West has bought a farm to serve as a clubhouse and entertainment center for the young people as well as the adults of that section. The tenant farmer produces crops which help to carry the expense and the house serves as a theater, a dance hall, or whatever else is wanted in the way of entertainment. No one can doubt that what it is offering to the young people of the community in sociability is contributing toward contentment and willingness to "stay on the farm."

In a southern city the beautiful clubhouse owned by the women, and heretofore used only for the social entertainments of the sons and daughters of members, has been opened on certain evenings for chaperoned dances for the youthful public. This move on the part of the club followed an investigation into the situation regarding public dance halls in the community and is an effort to provide recreation under the best possible conditions for young people who might otherwise find their pleasure under less satisfactory circumstances.

All of the varied activities of the women's clubs for youth are being practically headed up by the establishment of "junior membership," in which young girls are being enrolled in nearly every state. The "juniors" have their own meetings and programs, their own entertainments and community service projects. But in each instance guidance from the adult group is offered through a leader or committee whose object is to train the young girls to step into the club at some future date.

The True Needs of Education

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, in his recent address at the State College of South Dakota, touched upon certain conditions pertaining to education as now carried on in the United States which command thoughtful attention. While properly evaluating vocational training, and commenting favorably upon the unprecedented development in the courses in natural sciences now offered by many institutions, he made it very clear that important as this kind of education is, it falls far short of meeting mankind's greatest need.

Speaking of the material trend of education he asked, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" All of our science and all of our arts will never be the means for the true advancement of our Nation," he said; "will never remove us from the sphere of the superficial and the cynical, will never give us a civilization and a culture of any worthy and lasting importance unless we are able to see in them the outward manifestation of a spiritual reality. Unless our halls of learning are real temples which are to be approached by our youth in an attitude of reverence, consecrated by worship of the truth, they will all end in a delusion. The information that is acquired in them will simply provide a greater capacity for evil."

President Coolidge's words are not only in full accord with his previous declarations, but they repeat the sentiments of two of his immediate predecessors in the Presidency who have especially emphasized the great need for the people of the United States to lay hold of the spiritual forces. What phase of education can be more important than the gaining of such understanding of the spiritual forces as to make divine power one's daily guide and protection? While education in the sciences, arts, in mathematics and language has received great impetus in recent years, less and less attention has been given, it seems, to the ethical and spiritual. Intellectualism has become dominant to the exclusion of due consideration for mankind's spiritual well-being. This is true not only of higher education, but in the public schools as well.

The present-day curriculum in the public schools is quite devoid of instruction in the Bible or in the fundamentals of religious education. With the thoughtful queries arise, What will be the outcome of this modern trend? Is spiritual vision being lost to the exaltation of the material and intellectual? The words of the wise man, "Where there is no vision the people perish" are no less true now than when first uttered. The remedying of this situation is a problem which educators may well set themselves to solve, for upon its right solution in no small degree depends the ultimate welfare of present and future generations.

Editorial Notes

It may be safely forecast that what the American Congress will do in its coming session on farm relief, flood control, and the development of the Colorado River, will depend almost entirely upon the unanimity of opinion of groups favoring these projects. Where policies are far apart Congress cannot be blamed if it delays action. Now is the time for differences to be ironed out that definite programs may be presented to the national lawmakers.

And now to that centuries long list of famous old London cries must be added another one. It is the chant of London's cable-layers whose work, a New York paper reports, proceeds to the regularly repeated rhythmic sounds of "Yah-mah-Ho! Yah-mah-Ho!" The task of these men, so the story goes, is eased through melodious unison.

"We are making men, not money," was the terse reply of George R. Pou, superintendent of North Carolina's state prison, to a politician's complaint that the prison was "not making money." That sounds like good morals.

Remember—it is not so very long since—when an apparently impossible feat was spoken of, the remark was often made that one could no more accomplish it than one could fly?

Two points to be considered in planning a state highway system are the layout and the outlay.

Newport—Place of Peace and Silvery Days

HORSE-SHOWS and handsome homes; forts and fleets; leaders of fashion; officers of the United States Army and Navy; young men in training for either branch of the service; and daughters of the summer colony bathing at Bailey's Beach—these are the things that little city on the island of Rhode Island Aquidneck, meaning Isle of Peace. And, to many others, it rests, primarily, in the atmosphere that inspired the name.

Isle of Peace it is, and of strange silvery lights at varying hours of the day, turning earth and sky and sea into that metal, molten; bathing roof and spire and broadside of battleship in gleaming white.

And the people! How courteously they seek an abiding place for those who wish to dwell among them. The taxi driver, taking you to such destination, lets you share in his enthusiasm over the new-found job and all that it promises for his young wife and little baby. The landlady, in making you welcome, leaves you so that, alone, you may glimpse the beauty of the marches, silver-tipped, leading down to silvery waters. And then you really feel that something which must have been in the thoughts of the Indians when they gave expression to the name Aquidneck, Isle of Peace.

You battle with the surf that roars with laughter rather than a too great strength; you lie on the warm sand, in the sun or sit in a sheltered rocky nook, book unopened and forgotten, for you must listen to the song of the waves running backward over little pebbly beaches—a song unlike all other songs.

Next day you leave all books at home and walk for miles along the Cliff-walk hearing the crash of waves against the rocks, or the notes of songbirds in the wild rose hedge. On one side is the illimitable Atlantic at the foot of those rugged rocks; on the other, the perfectly proportioned marble steps lead up to velvet lawns beyond which beautiful homes stand, enfolded in the peace of the place, and around the edge of which flowers glow with the vivid colors caught from salty air.

There are beautiful gardens to visit for the tiniest fee, and one little garden down on Bath Road where one may enter when one so desires and rest on marble benches, marveling at rose trees flowering white and red and yellow; and at fuchsia trees, dripping pink and purple beauty.

And the people! We must always come back to them, for every quality of good that one finds in Pilgrim and Puritan is here inherited, plus something else. Human experiences seem to have been molded here in Newport in less relentless manner than in other sections of New England, finding reflection in a greater gaiety and grace of manner.

Your friends put into words the pleasant things they think about you. The bus drivers seem never to forget the corner at which you want to alight; bank officials who must find the infinitesimal summer accounts more liabilities than assets, greet you as though you were a majority stockholder. The hairdresser sends you home arms laden with lettuce from her garden, and larkspur, entrancing

spikes of lavender-colored flowers with a smudge of blue on the lower petals; and her father, showing you his little round-topped trees—Sofsky-Poffsky trees right from the pages of Lear's Nonsense Book—tells you of his experiences as a lighthouse keeper.

Little girls go laughing through the streets pulling carts laden with fresh-cut flowers, carefully held in deep preserve jars, that you may buy for a penny, and small boys knock eagerly at your door offering green corn the price of which will take them to a ball game.

Down in the center of the city a man stands on hot days, at his feet a basket filled with cooling water lilies, in his hand the dozen that you may have for some small sum. Just across the street is a bookstore, where the clerks tie up your parcels that you were too lazy to attend to at home, and hand them back to you ready for mailing. The letter carrier, beaming with the pride of achievement, says, "Here's that letter you've been waiting for!"

Librarians remember a quotation you have searched for, with almost no clue, and present it to you, volume, page and line indicated, on your next visit to their sanctum. The Art Association refreshes your intellect with exhibits of etchings, paintings, pastels—brought from many sections of the country, displayed in their main building and the exquisite Cushing Memorial, and with the gleam and line of bronzes placed in the niches of the outer walls or underneath the trees.

One drives to Fort Adams and sees moats and bastions and old fortifications, and young men in khaki drilling. At the Naval Training Station other men, in blue, are drilling. Or in the white of summer time—arms moving against the blue and silver of the sky and sea, signaling with little squares of brilliant color, and one loses sight of sailors in the making, seeing only a giant bell of portulaca, waving in the wind.

Isle of Peace and Silvery Days! possessing all the charms of other New England cities—quiet streets with queer names, Friendship, Farewell, South Baptist, Mary and George and Ann and John; towering elms and copper beeches, thorn bushes softened by blossoms, and innumerable unknown branches, leaning low over high stone walls so that he who walks may read the delicate tracery on the under side of leaves. Low spires of old churches; colonial houses, rich in history; busy Thames Street, quaint and narrow.

One turns from Thames Street on to Long Wharf and so comes again to the music of the water, lapping against old stone steps or slapping against the fishermen's boats, low black masts outlined against the sky as are the lofty masts of the private yachts near by and, in the distance, yards and rigging of the U. S. S. Constellation, the oldest vessel in our navy, come to rest at the edge of this Isle of Peace, although still a commissioned vessel.

Suddenly the tops of her tall masts are touched with light; the house-tops of the city that slopes gently upward on your left, are agleam; a "smiling calmness is silvered o'er the deep"; and, drawing a long breath of delight, one is glad, indeed, to be in Newport—or to have it for a remembering.

L. H. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

THE flag issue which has been occupying the thoughts of the German people ever since the introduction of the Republican colors after the revolution, has once more become the center of discussion owing to the refusal of the hotel managers of Berlin to fly the flag of the German Republic. This is all the stranger when it is considered that the flag of the United States is displayed by them whenever a prominent guest arrives from the United States, and one hotel even flew the Stars and Stripes on Independence Day, while it failed to hoist the Republican flag on the anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of Weimar, which is about to become the national holiday of the young German Republic. Not a single hotel, in fact, displayed the black, red and gold colors on that day, although they were flying on all government and municipal buildings.

This obvious boycott of the German flag has induced the municipal authorities, headed by Dr. Boess, the Mayor of Berlin, and the Prussian Government, to publish a protest in which they declare they will not attend any receptions, dinners or other celebrations in a hotel that boycotts the German flag. This discussion broke out practically on the day of the arrival of James Walker, the Mayor of New York, and Dr. Boess actually refused to attend a dinner given by the local American Club in his honor at one of these hotels. The only way out of this dilemma, it is believed, would be the passing of a bill to the effect that the flag of a foreign nation may only be flown if the German flag is hoisted at the same time. This, however, cannot be done until the Reichstag meets again in October.

The refusal of the hotel managers of this city to fly the Republican colors becomes more intelligible when it is considered that still a large portion of the population objects to the new flag. In fact, Germany is split into two camps over this issue. The Nationalists and Monarchists declare that no nation should discard a flag under which it had experienced such brilliant ascent as the Reich had done before 1914 and under which its men had fought so gallantly as the Germans did in the past war. The Republicans, on the other hand, dropped the black, white and red colors because they regarded them as a symbol of German pre-war autocracy and militarism with which they wished to break once and forever.

The new flag, in their opinion, symbolizes a change of thought in the German people. The Republicans, moreover, point out that the black, red and gold colors, after all, are not so novel as many would have it, for they were used at the beginning of the last century when a first attempt was made to unite the Reich. The black, white and red flag, on the other hand, they say, is of comparatively recent origin, having been originated by Bismarck, who, not knowing what flag to give to the German Empire, composed it, it is said, of the Prussian colors, black and white, and the colors of the Province of Brandenburg, in which Berlin is located, which are red and white.

While the republican-minded people naturally welcomed the black, red and gold colors, it took some time before the mass of politically indifferent persons became accustomed to them, especially since very little was done at first to popularize them. The first man to do this was Chancellor Joseph Wirth, one of the ablest Premiers the young German Republic has had, who decreed that the new colors should be flown on the Reichstag building whenever Parliament was in session and that it should be shown on the caps of the Reichswehr. The Republican organization, the "Banner Black, Red and Gold," which counts several million members, has also done much to make the new flag better known by carrying it into the smallest villages. The Nationalists and Monarchists, however, still refuse to acknowledge it as the rightful flag of the German Reich and cling to the old flag. Thus the colors black, white and red have now become a symbol of the past regime.

This difference of attitude becomes strikingly evident on festive occasions. If the celebration or commemoration is connected in any way with the old Germany or with the Nationalistic movement, all the adherents of the past will display the black, white and red flag while no black, red and gold flags will be seen. If it is an event which is celebrated by the Republic, the Republicans and the government buildings will fly the Republican flag. Naturally, private business undertakings which cater to the entire population irrespective of their political views, are in a difficult position on such days, for a Republican will not buy at a store which displays the old flag and the true

Nationalist will think twice before frequenting a store or hotel displaying the Republican flag, although it is the official flag of his country. The suggestion has been made that both colors should be dropped and a completely new flag chosen; for instance, three horizontal stripes of blue, white and red. In the meantime, however, with every year that passes, the Republican colors are becoming more firmly rooted and are gaining in popularity.

At a reception given in honor of Mayor Walker and Mrs. Walker of New York, Herr von Schubert, head of the Foreign Office and one of Germany's most able diplomats, made a short speech which, although it was not to be regarded as a political address, as he said, nevertheless contained a few words on international understanding worth while quoting. "Too much has been said of 'understanding,'" Herr von Schubert said, "so much, in fact, that this word threatens to become an empty slogan. What is international understanding? It is becoming acquainted with one another, for only by doing so, can we learn to understand the other man's ways and cares and life."

It was this thought which made him especially grateful for the many visits of prominent Americans to Germany, he added. Herr von Schubert then spoke of how he commenced his diplomatic career in the United States. It does one good, he declared, to look at Europe from a bird's-eye view, as one does when one is staying in the United States. For then all those things which, as long as one is in Europe strike one as separating the nations of that Continent, become less oppressive. His speech was received with much applause and was translated by Ambassador Shurman into English.

The Essex Automobile Company is now erecting an assembly plant here which makes the fifth of its kind to be established in Germany, the other four belonging to the Ford, Chrysler, and General Motors Companies, and the French Citroen factory. Together, with the steadily declining importation duty, these assembly factories are compelling the German automobile industry to increase its efforts in order to compete with American cars. No wonder that under these circumstances the automobile exhibition which usually takes place in the fall and which this year would have been the first international one since the war, has been postponed until next spring.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability and they should not hold itself out as this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Location of Mt. Index

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In a recent issue of the Monitor a picture of Mt. Index, one of the outstanding peaks of the Cascade Range, in the Puget Sound area, bore a caption: "Mt. Index, an Oregon mountain."

In the interest of accuracy it should have been stated that this mountain is in the Puget Sound area in the State of Washington, near the cities of Seattle, Everett, Bellingham and Tacoma. Index is one of the well-known mountains of the scenic region some of the others being Mt. Baker, Mt. Shuksan, Mt. Rainier, Mt. Olympus, etc. The two great ranges, the Cascade and the Olympic, that hem in Puget Sound, afford those who love snow-capped mountains views which are probably not duplicated on this or any other continent.

HAROLD CRARY, Manager, Publicity Dept., Seattle Chamber of Commerce, Seattle, Wash.

Getting Warmer Each Time

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: A rhyme for "pint" just sort of comes natural to one born and reared in the South. Possibly I have an advantage in that my mother encouraged me as a child to give recitations in the true Negro dialect.

In the following verse it is difficult to tell just what the author would do were not the word "pint" available:

When you-all chill'en sees dat picaninny
Don't race an' holler like a "dyin'-jenny"
"Kase she ain't bigge" hardly dat a pint,
An' see 'ee 'noses don't get out o' jint.

Chicago, Ill.

WILBERT P. ROBINSON.

*Merry-go-round.